The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,878—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 19, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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First insertion	3 As. per Line.
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In the Native Language, double the above.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, House or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Two Rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Re. 0-8.
Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CULNA, 2,027 Tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd July, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Columbo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers direct through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 P. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on TUESDAY, 20th July, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 24th July, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. "SOCOTRA" 1,947 Tons, on MONDAY, 26th July. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers in lots of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th July 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 320	Rs. 160	½	Rs. 80
Suez	380	229	....	80
Port Said	380	240	....	90
Messina	500	340	....	140
Naples	500	340	....	140
Leghorn	500	340	....	140
Genoa	500	340	....	140
Marseilles	520	350	....	145

(Including Wine / Without Food)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 9 years, half-fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 1st July 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand.	„ 31st July.
BRANKSOME HALL	2100	700	R. Sallis	„ 6th August.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	„ 21st Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jas Shaw	„ 6th Sept.
RYDALE HALL	2100	400	Not fixed.	To follow.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }
Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	Nominal.	
S. S. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	about 14th Aug.
S. S. MACEDONIA	A. C. McFee	3272	450	„ 28th Aug.
S. S. SIDONIAN	„	1255	203	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2245	424	„ „
S. S. INDIA	Geo. A. Read.	2239	500	„ „
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison.	3000	400	„ „
S. S. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2000	424	„ „

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York ..... Rs. 600
„ Liverpool ..... „ 500
„ „ Marseilles and Genoa ..... „ 450
„ „ Naples ..... „ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York packets are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.
There are weekly sailings from either place.

SILVER CREAM.

FOR plating articles of Brass or Copper without the aid of a Battery and for Silvering Harness mounting, &c., as well as for cleaning all kinds of silver and plated articles.

This preparation is guaranteed not to contain the slightest trace of mercury, and from the simplicity of its application supersedes anything of the kind ever before introduced, it being only necessary to rub it over the article (copper or brass with a piece of rag or the finger and polish with a chamois leather in order to produce a costing of pure silver.

As this cream deposits a coating of pure Metallic silver, articles of that metal cleaned with it increase in weight and value in proportion to the amount of coating received.

Price Re 1-12 and Rs 2-4 per bottle, packing 4 As.

Remittances made in postage stamps should carry One Anna extra per Rupee to cover discount.

Remittance with Order.
Sold for the Manufacturers by
HOWARD & Co.,
Who are the Sole Agents.
[3] The "Exchange," Barrackpore, E. B. Railway.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
(s) KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	24th July.
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	31st do.
(s) DECCAN	3459	550	W. B. Andrews.	7th Aug.
— SUMATRA	2468	400	R. F. Brince	14th do.
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. W. Hector	21st do.
— TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [s] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	30th July.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	30th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th July 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March 1880.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.
FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£852,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£926,044
CLAIMS PAID	£2,740,587

Policies issued and claims paid by
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL ESTATE TEA AGENCY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY EMPORIUM OF THE KIND IN INDIA.

INDIAN TEA SUPPLIERS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

M. H. MAJU & Co. have received on the 14th instant, at their Emporium, a large Consignment of New Season Crop TEA of 1880 from the interesting and well known "Monsimbul" Garden in Kangra Valley. These Teas are pronounced to be the best in India, of excellent flavour, warranted pure and unadulterated.

THE REDUCTION OF PRICES.

In air-tight tin boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb.; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Extra Fine Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Combination, Re. 1-8; Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-6; Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-4.

Above 15 lbs. 2 annas less per lb. Wholesale in tin-lined half chests of 50 lbs. three annas less per lb.

Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1 per lb.; Congou, As. 14 per lb.; Bohea, As. 12 per lb.

CAUTION.—To detect fraud by Servants, Masters are requested to destroy Labels over the boxes. None are genuine without our two Stamps on two sides.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
M. H. MAJU & CO.
(M. H. Maju, late partner Morton & Co),
Elphinstone Circle, No. 4, Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old premises.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT
FOR THE
DEKKHAN.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

Price Eight Annas.

May be had at this Office and at different Booksellers.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Cash Prices.	
NOBLE'S, Cheroot shape, without straw, per box of 100	Rs.	1 12
DAWSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	1 12
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	1 12
DINDIGULS, Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	2 0
HAVANNAHS, Cigar shape	do.	2 0
TREACHER'S GEMS, Cigar shape, per box of 50	„	1 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, barrel shape	do.	1 2

TREACHER & CO, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour and manufactured from
THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.
Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO., (Ltd.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

It is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for
TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA,
and guaranteed to be
Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
COMMENCING AT 9 P.M.
ADMISSION BY REFRESHMENT TICKET, Re. 1.

NOTICE.

JOHN DIXON, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, Notice is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of JOHN DIXON, deceased, European inhabitant, Surveyor of Shipping and Lloyd's Surveyor, who died on the 23rd day of May, 1880, and PROBATE of whose will was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES THORBURN, Esq., a partner in the Firm of Sir Charles Forbes & Co. in Bombay, one of the Executors named in the Will of the deceased, are required on or before the 1st day of September next to send to the said James Thorburn at Bombay the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased. Immediately after the said last mentioned date the said Executor will DISTRIBUTE the ASSETS of the deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he, the said Executor, shall have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executor.—Dated this 17th day of July 1880.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors for the Executor.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 477 of 1878.

MEHRBAI, of Bombay, Parsee, Widow and Administratrix of RUSTOMJEE CURSETJEE MONEYBAG, otherwise called RUSTOMJEE CURSETJEE MUNIBECK, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, residing in a house assessed under No 69, situate at Syed Abdool Rahimon Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

MEHRBAI, of Bombay, Parsee, Widow of FRAMJEE NOWROJEE DAVUR, residing in a house assessed under No. 72, situate at Khetwady Main Road with at the Fort of Bombay and CASSEELALL MEETHALALL, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in a house assessed under No. — situate at Kalbadevie Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit, and bearing date the Eighth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-eight, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the eleventh day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot No. I.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Mehrbai, widow of Rustomjee Cursetjee Money-bag, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Mehrbai, widow of Framjee Nowrojee Davur, and Casseelall Meethalall, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Khetwady Back Road, in the sub-district of Mahoolshwar, in the Island of Bombay, and described in the title deeds relating to the property as containing 1,119 and 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, but by recent admeasurement found to contain 1,282 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, formerly under Nos. 2,007 and 2,008, and now under No. 9,724, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 195, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the north by the said Khetwady Back Road, on or towards the south by the property of the said Mehrbai, widow of Framjee Nowrojee Davur, and which is Lot 2, hereinafter described, on or towards the east partly by the property formerly belonging to Hormusjee Muncherjee Damkewalla and now belonging to Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia, and partly by the property of Pestonjee Bomanjee Vacel and Dadabhoy Rustomjee Appoo, and on or towards the west by the Khetwady 13th Cross Lane, which said land and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mehrbai, widow of Framjee Nowrojee Davur.

Lot No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Mehrbai, widow of Rustomjee Cursetjee Money-bag, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Mehrbai, widow of Framjee Nowrojee Davur, and Casseelall Meethalall, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, stable and out houses standing thereon, situate on the north side of the Khetwady Main Road, in the sub-district of Mahoolshwar, in the island of Bombay, and described in the title deeds relating to this property as containing by admeasurement 1,288 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, but by recent admeasurement found to contain 1,282 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue formerly under Nos. 2,007 and 2,008, and now under No. 9,724, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 196, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the north by the property of the said Mehrbai, widow of Framjee Nowrojee Davur, and which is Lot 1 hereinbefore described, on or towards the south by the said Khetwady Main Road, on or towards the east by the property of Pestonjee Bomanjee Vacel and Dadabhoy Hustomjee Appoo, and on or towards the west by the Khetwady 13th Cross Street, and which said land and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mr. Stothert.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner and at the Office of Messrs. PRESCOT and WINTER, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, No. 38, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 24th day of June 1880.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

MACHINE CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE."
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 lb. Tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. Tin—Re. 1-12.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY DEW.
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. Packet.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG.
Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. Tin.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
Re. 1 per ¼ lb. Tin.

WILL'S
BEST BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE,
Re. 1 per ¼ lb. Tin.

FINEST
TURKISH TOBACCOS,
Deliciously fresh.
Rs. 6 and 10 per lb.

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SHIPMENT OF
AMERICAN PLUG TOBACCOS
Of all descriptions, specially put up for the undersigned.

Traders and purchasers of large quantities liberally dealt with.

SPECIAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

A COMPLETE PREVENTIVE of Fleas in Dogs, and an Insecticide of the most deadly nature. Harmless to man and the higher animals.

Vide Letter to *Asian*, February 3rd, 1880.

CAUTION.—All Insect Powders are alike in colour and smell, but Kemp's is the only perfect preparation.

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE.

IT IS AN ABSOLUTE DUTY to have a supply of this when travelling in a malarious district. It cures fever of the worst type, when Quinine proves unavailing, and with a promptness truly marvellous. District Officers will it find it invaluable.

Per Phial, sufficient for one case	Rs.	1-0
Per dozen Phials	„	9-0
In bulk, per pound	„	7-8

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT

ARE INDISPUTABLY SUPERIOR to all imported Extracts. They are free from mustiness, and the quality of the meat is guaranteed. The presence of anything unwholesome is rendered impossible by the extracts while in a fluid form being made pellucid by filtration before being evaporated.

EXTRACT of CHICKEN (as supplied to the Abyssinian Expedition), Jar containing 1½ oz.	Rs.	2 8
EXTRACT of MUTTON, bottle containing 4 oz.	„	3 0
EXTRACT of BEEF (supplied to the Forces in Southern Afghanistan), bottle containing 2 oz.	„	1 4
Quarter-pound Jars	„	2 8
Half „ „	„	4 12
One „ „	„	9 4

Send for one of D. S. KEMP & Co.'s General Catalogues and Price Lists.

A most useful repertorium of every thing connected with medicine.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

At each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the Preparing and Dispensing of Medicines with care and expedition.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Employed are determined by chemical Analysis, every facility being provided for strict compliance with Physicians' commands.

An exact Copy of every prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession, are being continually added to the stock.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.
CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.
Meteorological and Philosophical Instruments of all kinds.

N.B.—The Company's Wholesale Priced List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical and other Instruments sent on receipt of Professional card.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FELT HATS. FELT HATS.

THORPE AND COMPANY

Have received a large supply in all the leading shapes, WARRANTED not to change Colour

GENTS' FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The Eton—Black Round Hard, Low Crown, New Shape	8	8
The Bristol—Black Round Low Crown,	8	8
The Gladstone—Black Soft Round Crown	8	8
The Lytton—Black Hard, Round Crown, Wide Brim	8	8
The Windsor—Black Hard, Square Crown, Wide Brim	8	8
The Oxford—Drab Soft, Low Round Crown,	8	8
The Devon—Drab Hard, Low Round Crown,	8	8
Black Silk Dress Hats, Best Quality	13	8
Best Drab Naples	10	8

TWEED TRAVELLING HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Deer Stalker	4	0
Deer Stalker, with Ear Flaps	4	0
Soft French Low Round Crown	5	0
Soft Tweed, Medium Crown and Brim	7	8
Real Sealskin Turbans	13	8
Gents' Drab Terai Hats	14	8

LADIES' FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Ladies' Round Crown, Narrow Brim	8	8
Ladies' Drab Beatrice Soft	9	8
Ladies' Pearl Beatrice Soft	9	8
Ladies' Beaver Cleopatra Trimmed, Ostrich Feather	30	0
Ladies' Drab Terai	14	8

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER SMITHS AND OPTICIANS.

A SPLENDID STOCK in hand of the following Goods :—

Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Crystal, Half Hunting and Hunting Keyless Levers, full Jewelled, Chronometer balance, suitable for presentation.

Minute and Quarter Repeaters, Chronographs Independent Centre Seconds, Perpetual Calendars, Clock Watches, &c., of high class finish.

Ladies' Gold Watches Keyless Open Face, Half Hunting and Hunting, with beautifully engraved cases. Gentlemen's Silver Hunting and Open-faced Levers, in every style, an immense stock to select from. Ladies' Silver Watches in every new style. Keyless German Silver Railway, Shikar, and Campaign Watches.

An assortment of fine London finished Jewellery, consisting of Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, Necklets, Bracelets, &c., &c.

Optical Goods by A. Menist, of London and Amsterdam, for whom we are Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency.

None but skilled European workmen are employed in the Repairing Department.

Catalogues and Menist's pamphlet free on application. Goods can be sent by Value Payable Post.

2, Hummum Street, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

OXFORD AND ZEPHYR SHIRTS.

WE have now received our Stock of new patterns in our celebrated Oxford and Zephyr Cloths and offer for inspection a really choice assortment in these goods.

Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 37.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.

Our Stock of French Cambrics is now replete with new and pretty designs from Paris manufacturers, all fast colours and durable material.

Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

A good assortment of best Wove Flannels and Silk and Wool Flannels are just to hand, all thoroughly shrunk and of sound and durable texture. The Silk and Wool fabric is specially adapted for hot weather wear.

Shirts, Wove Flannel, each Rs. 9., Silk and Wool, each Rs. 9-8.

SILK SHIRTS.

In this climate Silk Shirts will be found a great luxury. We have now a *fresh stock* of *new patterns.*

Shirts, Collars attached, each Rs. 12-8.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.

Longcloth Shirts with *fine* Linen Fronts and Cuffs, four fold, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.
Longcloth with Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, for wearing under Uniform, per ½ doz. Rs. 24.
Collars *attached, four fold Linen,* per ½ doz., extra Rs. 3.

COLLARS.

All the *new leading* shapes of the *finest Linen* and *four fold*, Rs. 6 8 to Rs. 7 per doz.

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best Wove Flannel Shrunk	Rs. 18	Complete suit.
„ Silk and Wool „	„ 18-8	„ „
„ Oxford Cloth	„ 11	„ „
„ Zephyr Cloth	„ 11	„ „
„ Silk	„ 25	„ „

Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.

PATTERNS AND SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on MONDAY, the 26th July, 1880, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 30th June 1880.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 17th July 1880.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the MATTER of MARWADI SAINDAS NURSINGDAS, MARWADI ASKARAN, and MARWADI CHAGMULL, who lately carried on business in partnership under the Name and Firm of SAINDAS NARSINGDAS as Commission Agents in Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, adjudged insolvents.

WHEREAS the Petition of DHUNJI DHURUMSI, MUNJI KESOWJI, KAWASJI TEMULJI, KUBER VALUBJI, JADOWJI TULSIDAS, BHANJI GOPALJI, GOCALDAS LUXMIDAS, MUNJI KARA, RAMDAS BHANJI, CHUGONLAL LALJI, SHAMJI VUNDRAWUN, JIWANDAS TRICUMDAS, JOOTA KANJI, and VULLUBDAS MURRAWAN, verified by the affidavits of COORJI SOORJI, a member of the Firm of DHUNJI DHURUMSI, and KUVERJI DHUNJI, a member of the Firm of KUBER VULUBJI, was filed in the Honourable Court on the fourteenth day of July instant, and wherens the said Marwadi Saindas Nursingdas, Marwadi Askaran, and Marwadi Chagmul have been this day duly adjudged insolvents under Section IX. of the Indian Insolvent Act XI. and XII. Victoria, Chapter XXI. It is ordered that the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE and EFFECTS of the said insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And that the said insolvents do within thirty days from this date file in my office a schedule in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 14th day of July 1880.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 14th day of July 1880.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Directors having in pursuance of the authority in that behalf given to them by the Special Resolutions passed and confirmed at the Extraordinary General Meetings of the Shareholders held respectively on the 4th and 22nd October, 1879, purchased for the Company the property of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in Liquidation, and the reversion in the land leased to the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, from the New Colaba Company, Limited, and having resolved to issue 5,000 new shares of Rs. 125 each, have now to offer to the Shareholders of the Company out of such New Shares two New Shares of Rs. 125 each for every Old Share of Rs. 625 now held by them in the Company.

Shareholders are requested to apply for the New Shares to which they are entitled on or before the 2nd August next, at the same time paying the amount of the First Call thereon which is fixed at Rs. 65 per each New Share of Rs. 125.

Such New Shares as shall not be taken up by the Shareholders entitled thereto on or before the 2nd August next, will be disposed of by the Directors in accordance with the power and authority vested in them by Resolution No. 3 of the Special Resolutions above referred to.

If any Shareholder shall pay the amount of the Call before the 2nd August next, interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be allowed to him from the date of payment up to the 2nd August.

Holders of new Shares will be entitled to Dividends thereon calculated as a percentage upon the amount of Calls paid by them respectively on their Shares, from the respective dates fixed for payments of such Calls up to the date of making up the Profit and Loss Account.

Shareholders are requested to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES when PAYING the amount of the First Call.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Bombay, 17th July 1880. Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MANECKJEE HORMASJEE PAGREEWALLA has contracted to SELL to COWASJEE FRAMJEE SETTNA, firstly, all that piece or parcel of Pension and Ex. Land or Ground, together with a dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement twenty-three thousand eight hundred and eighty square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 280, 280, 28, 281, and 283, situate at Matoonga, in the district of Mahim, in the registration sub-district of Mandvie in Bombay, and bounded on towards the east by the public passage or gowan, on or towards the west partly by the property of Moosajee Dossajee and others, and partly by the Roman Catholic cemetery, on or

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 17.

REUTER reports very little alteration in any of the Home markets yesterday. Consols were still quoted at 98¼ and French Rentes at Fcs. 119¼. Indian Government Securities were unchanged at 80½ for Fours and 87½ for Fours-and a half.

Mid. Plantation Coffee is still quoted at 91s and Good Ordinary Native at 61s. 6d. per cwt., and Ceylon Cocoanut Oil at £32 and Cochin at £36 per ton. The periodical Skin Sales closed yesterday; the result was that 1,170,000 were sold, light Goat and Sheep at an advance of 1d., but heavy Goatskins were in less demand at 1d. decline. Wheat and Seeds were unaltered.

An advance of ¼d. per lb. is reported in Yellow Metal in London, yesterday's quotation being 6d. per lb.

In Manchester the Piece Goods market yesterday was firm at Tuesday's quotations, and in Liverpool the Cotton market was also firm without change in price; the day's sales were 8,000 bales, of which 800 bales were Surats. To arrive an advance of 1-32d. per lb. is reported in Americans to arrive, the quotations for L. Mid. Uplands for July delivery being 6 27-32d. and for August-September 6 23-32d. per lb. The market to-day closed firm, sales 7,000 bales. From yesterday's report of the Liverpool market it is evident that the Washington Bureau's report is either discredited or was so generally anticipated that it had no effect.

The week's figures again show a marked falling off in the total visible supply, which is reduced by 80,000 bales, while that of East Indian is less by 49,000 bales than it was a week ago. The Liverpool stock is reduced by 38,000 bales, but is still 142,000 bales ahead of last year as will be seen by our weekly comparisons given below :—

	1880	1879	1878
Total supply of all kinds.	1810000	1398800	1569060
„ „ of Surats ...	4970 0	471250	355400
Stock in Liverpool	717000	565770	709260
„ London	61000	43920	1740
American Afloat.....	120000	37000	45000
E. Indian „	139000	172000	140000
	1037000	818690	906000
Price of Mid Uplands	6¼d.	6¼d.	6¼d.
„ Fair Dholleras ...	4 1o-16	5¼	5¼
Difference...	1-15-16d.	1¼d.	1¼d.

The New York telegrams of esterday still quote Mid. Uplands at 11¼ cents per lb. Futures for October delivery were rather easier, being quoted at 10 67 cents per lb. against 10.68 cents per lb. on the previous day. To-day's telegrams quote prices unchanged. The Receipts at the U S. ports still continue unusually large for the time of the year, but now that some definite information is to hand respecting the growing Crop, but little interest is taken in those figures. This week's compare with those of the past two seasons as follows :—

	1880	1879	1878.
Week's Receipts	10000	1900	3800
„ Exports to U. K.....	22000	12000	6000
„ „ to Continent..	6000	6000	2000
Total Receipt. since 1st Sept...	4848600	4421400	4215400
„ Exports to U. K. „ ..	2466900	2003000	1960400
„ „ to Continent „ ..	1274800	1391000	1324200
„ Stock at the ports....	231000	145000	128000
Saturday's Receipts	1000	400	500

BAR SILVER in London yesterday was unchanged at 52½d. oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—The telegram, which came to hand yesterday after business hours announcing that it was the intention of Government to diminish the weekly Council drawings, caused the market for Sterling to open here this morning very firm at an advance of full 1-16d. per rupee on yesterday's quotations. The market, however, has been very irregular throughout the day, as no date has been given when the reduction will take place, neither is it stated to what extent the drawings will be reduced. The gap in the Bazaar is that from the week after next the quantity offered will be £200,000 weekly. Should this prove to be correct, we may look for the level of present rates of exchange being maintained until the autumn, but we do not anticipate any material advance, as with our export trade in its present state, and little help to be derived from Calcutta or China, there is no doubt that if Council Bills had been continued much longer in their present scale, lowest rates would have had to be accepted, and all we can look for now is the maintenance of about current rates. The market closes firm at our quotations, viz.—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 8 7 32d.	per Rs.
„ Telegraphic.....	1s. 8 3 16d.	„
Credits 8 months' sight...	1s. 8¼d.	„
Documents 8 „	... 1s. 0 17-32d.	„
Francs 8 „	... 2-16	„

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts is ... [illegible]

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has not been much doing to-day, but the market has been firm at Rs. 96 to Rs. 96½ for Fours, and Rs. 104½ for Fours-and-a-half. Port Trust Bonds are quoted Rs. 93¾ and Municipal Five per cent. Loan Rs. 103.

SHARES have been quiet to-day, but there are no changes whatever to report in quotations.

FREIGHTS.—There is no change to report in the position of this market. The nominal rate for Liverpool is 30s. per ton for Measurement and 27s. 6d. per ton for Weight, but there is very little cargo offering. For Marseilles and Genoa 35s. per ton is the rate, and for Trieste and Venice 40s. per ton (freight paid here at par).

COTTON.—The market has been quiet to-day, and we have not heard of a single transaction for Export. The prices are maintained at our yesterday's quotations by the Mill enquiry, viz. :—

Good Comrawuttee.....	Rs. 206	per candy.
F. G. F. „	„ 200	„
G. E. „	„ 195	„
Good Dholleran	„ 204	„
G. F. „	„ 193	„
G. F. Compta	„ 194	„

LINSEED is selling in moderate quantities at Rs. 6-11 to Rs. 6-12 per cwt.

RAPESEED is in moderate request at Rs. 6-1 per cwt.

WHEAT is steady at previous prices.

IN IMPORTS, as usual on mail day, there has been scarcely anything doing with offices. The markets are generally steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	23,750	500	500	4 p. ct	730
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 do	756
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	10	all	3 do	122
Chart'd Bk. L. & C.....	40,000	20	all	6 do	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,00	25	all	6 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	281	all	8 do	400
National Bank of India.	37,320	28	12½	5 do	116
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	289

LAND COMPANIES.

New Julpha Co.....	4,000	2,000	2,221	2 p. ct	665
Freire Land „	7,500	150	15	100	36
Masagon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,000	* ...	35ex
Fort Canning Co.....	1,000	1,400	1,400	13	215

* P. T. Bond.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do New £20 shares..	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto ...	..	£20	65-7-3	do	73
Ditto ...	..	£20	21-12-1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. C.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,10
Do. New £15 Shares..	...	£18	196-5-12	do	205

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton.....	15	5,000	2,850	10	1,075
Albert Ginning Co....	10	500	all	15 p. ct	425
Albert Press Co., Kurla	20	2,000	1,10	19	1,175
Apollo Press Co., (small shares)	75	2,400	2,20	22	340
Ballary „	625	1,000	1,000	20 p. c	500
Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.....	600	500	all	5	450
New Indian Press	1,000	350	3.0	1	130
Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,400	250	all	1	41
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	1,880	10	650
Dholleras Press and Ginning Co	800	330	all	1	209
East India Press Co....	700	1,000	1,000	10	1,010
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,50	5	1,725
French Press Co.....	200	500	all	6	455
Hind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	5	535
Mofussil Co.....	3,125	400	400	3	265
Prince of W. Press	125	....	1,000	7	325
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., ...	150	1,500	750	11	1,220
Sassoon Press Co.....	330	500	500	25	350
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	50	645

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	80	700
Bombay Ice Manufactory & Co., Lim ted ..	1,250	100	100	10 p. ct.	127
Bombay Hurrnah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.....	5,000	100	10	15 p. ct.	10
Kurrachee Lending and shipping Co.....	500	500	300	36	290
Mechanics' Buildings Co.....	4,000	50	50	3 p. ct.	20
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co..	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p. ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	2*	1000	1,000	85	250
Thrasher & Co	2,00	500	all	7½	725
Thacker & Co	1,000	100	100	10	125

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 10th July 1880.

Open 1,268½ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	90,628	0	0
Marchandize	1,93,307	0	0
Telegraph	605	0	0
Total Rs.....	2,84,540	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268½ miles ..... Total Rs.....	2,74,097	13	8
Increase	10,442	2	4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Abyssinia, 1,265 tons, Captain T. Williams, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer Lord Nelson, 1 142 tons, Captain J. Tully, sailed on the 17th instant, for Pondicherry in ballast.

THE steamer Stanmere, 1,269, tons, Captain J. Campbell, will sail to-day for Malta with a general cargo from Akyab to be carried in the same bottom.

THE steamer Ash, 919 tons Captain Re. Lucock, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant. from Reunion (3rd July) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE Anchor Line steamer Olympias, 1 527 tons. Captain J. Craig, sailed on the 17th instant, for Liverpool, via Jeddah, with a general cargo and 424 pilgrims as passengers for Jeddah.

THE steamer Lamperts, 1,316 tons, Captain G. H Jones, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Kurrachee (13th July) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

THE ship North Riding, 1,389 tons, Captain J. Wild, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Hartlepool (30th April) with a cargo of 2.080 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain G. A. Mackenzie, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, and one gentleman, one lady, and two deck passengers.—The same Company's steamer Scootra, 1 240 tons, Captain W. Starratt, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant, from the Persian Gulfs, via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col. Hadow, Mr. J. L. Madder, Mr. Coosor, and 16 deck.

MESSRS R. RUBATTINO'S Co's steamer Manilla, 2 825 tons, Captain J Dodero, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Genoa (25th June) with the following cargo : From Bordeaux. 2,708 boxes brandy. 40 cases corks, 291 packages wine, 227 packages liquor, 21 cases eau de cologne, 18 packages provisions, 2 cases peppermint, 362 packages merchandise, 219 packages papers, 50 drums linseed oil, 129 packages glassware, 100 packages ch lk, 4 cases watches, 24 packages merchandise, 30 cases eau de cologne, and 13 case coral. From Suez.—5 packages specie.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
16	Ash (s)	Lucock	Reunion, July 8.
	Euphrates (s)	Mackenzie ...	Calcutta, June 22.
17	Manilla (s)	Dodero	Genoa, June 25.
	Scotra (s)	Starratt	Persian Gulfs, July 4.
	Lamperts (s)	Jones	Kurrachee, July 3.
	North Riding.....	Ward	Hartlepool, 30th April.
	Prince Oscar	Brooks	N. Shields, April 10.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	Umballa (s)	Nailer	Kurrachee.
	Fearnought	Graham	Rangoon.
	Lord Nelson (s)	Fraly	Pondicherry.
	Olympia (s)	Craig	Liverpool.
	Surat(s).....	Braze	Venice.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Steamer Stanmare, Campbell, to Malta.
Ship Abyssinia, Williams, to Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Euphrates, to P. Gulf vis Kurrachee.
Steamer Culne, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Lamperts, to London.
Steamer Olympia, to Venice.
Steamer Scootra, to Zanzibar.
Steamer Manilla, to Genoa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
13	Oriental (s)	Brown	Singapore, June 25.
	Madras (s)	Harris	Rangoon, July 1.
	Tanjore (s)	Scrivener	Galle, July 8.
	Pladdy	Binkley	London, April 11.

DEPARTURES.

July 13.—Steamers Maharaja and Viceroy. Ship Alexandra.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
14	Ixopo (s)	.....	Natal.
	Sendia(s).....	.....	Bombay and N. Ports.
15	Punjaub (s).....	.....	Calcutta and N. Ports.

July. DEPARTURE.

13 D. of Devonshire(s). ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 17.

FROM LONDON.

Ravenna s—1 cask whisky Lafoud Bros.
Rohilla s—2 cases medicines D Chothia and Co, 20 cases yellow metal sheets and 142 cases copper sheets Ritchie Steuart and Co, 20 cases beer and 5 cases medicine Manockjee Jamsetjee.
Cohanna s—6 cask lead pipe Abdoolally Karimbhoy and Co.
Centurion —25 cases brandy Cutler Palmer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—4,000 cwts wheat W and A Graham and Co, 194 bales wool M Mackenzie and Co.
Speke Hall s—150 bales cotton Jaithanund Chellaram, 80 bales wool Feily and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mary L Stone —1,250 cwts myrabolams and 4 cwts wheat Rutnsee Mooljee, 331½ cwts myrabolams Khetsee Mooljee 119 bales dropping cotton Pitamber Dhunjee, 1 case Lamperts —4,316 cwts wheat 4,964 „ wax linseed and 1,000 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co, 20 bales hides and 130 cwts horns Anarkhia Sasun.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—901 cwts horns F Sanguet and Co, 15,300 Wheat, cwts Rale Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Venetia s—99 bales cotton P & O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—350 bales cotton and 93 packages coffee P & O S N Co, 4.0 bales cotton Sigg Sulzer and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton Gadumand Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

China s—8 bales twist Ardaseer Merwanjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—5 cases peacock feathers, Bundally Sewjee, 48 cases shark fins and 103 bales twist Curramboy Ebram, 67 bales twist Ardaseer Merwanjee, 11 bales twist Curse Jee Nemajee and Company 25 bales twist L Mookhund, 14 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 36 cases sharkfins and 95 bales twist Jairabhoy Peerbhoy, 1 cwt S Iesh and 2 cwts, broken grass Abdool Cadur Eyeball Bawaye.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 16th July 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·637
Temperature of the Air	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point.....	75.9
Relative humidity of Air	.834
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	84·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·2
General Direction of Wind*	WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	582
Fall of Rain*	0·03
Total fall during month	16·14
„ „ year	37·65
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th July.	0·05

*Fro midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 19.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

302-78—Khunderso M—Doratjee Byramjee Patell vs Bhicajee and others—Arnesir and H—Part heard.

636-77—A F Turner—Rajoo Balloo vs Vishnu Ramchunder Rondady—Mulji and B.

121-80—Tobin and R—Nursoo Syboo vs Ismail Hajee Abdool R—In person.

22-80—Smith and F—Neemchund Keshrichund vs Dayabhoy Tapidass and others—Shapurjee and T.

90-80—Muljee and B—Ahmedbhoy Jamalbhoy vs Currim Manomed Jamal and others—Khunderso M.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]

Such of the following New Long Causes fixed for to-day, which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar, will be defended, will not be called on until any Consent Decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order after suit No 507-79.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

221-80—Shapurjee and T—Lalljee Vallee vs Hunsraj Khetsey—H W Payne.

229-80—R Skipsey—Gunputrao Gorojee vs A D Jackson and another—H Bicknell.

231-80—H W Payne—Jaitha Purshotum and others vs Tulsiram Nanajee.

232-80—Shapurjee and T—Jairam Khoosaldass vs Dhurumchund H Prockchund and another—Crawford L and C.

245-80—M M Munshi—Amirshah bin Mahomed &c vs Momna Vulibhoy Fuckirbhoy and another.

246-80—Shapurjee and T—Oomajee Linjoo vs Ruckmabai and others—Tobin and R.

For investigation under Section 409 of Act X of 1877.

In person—Narayen and others vs Kashinath and another—Smith and P.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

634-79—J C Cama—Avabai vs Dubai and another—Pestonjee K—Part heard.

675-79—In person [a pauper]—Rowjee Mankojee vs Gunput Tookaram and others—In person—Part heard.

75-79—Janardhan and H—Ramchundra Shamraj Keshar vs Vishnu Vasudeo Gothkole.

67-80—Chalk and W—Keshow Gottajee vs Ramabai and others—In person.

628-79—Pressot and W—Vurjeevandass Madhowdass and another vs Mahomed Alikhan Ibrahim—H W Payne.

507-79—Major L and O—H S King and another vs Lieut Col. M R Bruce.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

379-79—Janardhun H—Ke-orchund Champalal vs Madhowjee Visram—Jefferson, B and D.

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X of 1877.

In person—Brapa vs Dhurma and another.

Suits or hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

581-79—Chalk and W—David Hayeem Dewaker vs Saralsee alias Bynabsee and others—Hore, C and B and Khunderso M—Part heard.

675-79—Tyabjee and S—K okibai vs Jamsetjee Hormusjee Francis—Khunderso M—Part heard.

459-79—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Manekchund Toolsidass—Khunderso M.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 17.

Hadow, Lieut Col, R A, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 17.

Smirke, Captain, 15th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Watson, 2nd Lieut, 20th Bombay N I, to join, to Baroda.
Tipping, Lieut, 1st Bengal Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Joseph, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Sharjah.
Withers, Major, 25th Bombay N I, on duty, to Aden.
Scully, Surg, on leave, to England.
Campbell, Lieut, R E, on leave, to England.
Faulkner, Surg, on duty, to Tanna.
Foyle, Major, R A, on leave, to England.
Hadow, Lieut Col. R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Kearny, Surg Major, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 16th July 1880.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

6th Regt N I—Lieut J W S Mercer, Wing Officer, (Offg Qrmr and Adjt) to be Qrm, vice Major Keay, who vacates on promotion.

20th Regt N I—2nd Lieut P A Watson, 2nd Battn, 11th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

With reference to G O C No 314 of the 9th April last, Capt G J Coulson, 3rd Regt N L I, is directed to proceed at the public expense to Hyderabad and assume the duties of Station Staff Officer there.

Capt G J Coulson, 3rd Regt N L I, is appointed to command the Depots of the 27th and 29th Regts N I.

Lieut H C Powell, Royal Marines, recently arrived from England as a direct probationer for the Staff Corps, is posted to the 25th Regt N L I.

Surgn G Ward, I M D, is transfered from general duty, Poona Divn, to general duty 2nd Reserve Divn, travelling under clause VI, para 159, Transport Regulations, part II.

With reference to G O C No 526 of the 3rd inst, Major R M L'oyd, Asst Adjt Genl, is posted to the Poona Divn.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards War Office, it is intimated that the following transfers of Royal Artillery Officers have been made :—

I Lieut W Elliot, from No 5 Batty 8th Bgde to No 8 Batty 11th Bgde.

II Lieut A H Gordon, from No 8 Batty 11th Bgde to No 15th Batt 9th Bgde.

III Lieut F J Fox, from No 14 Batty 8th Bgde to No 8 Batty 11th Bgde.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the 12th July 1880 :—

Captain F W Joseph, S C, Ex Engr, Neemuch-Nusseerabad Railway Survey.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers have each been awarded the medal with gratuity of £5 for long service and good conduct under the provisions of G O C No 647 of 1876 :—

Bombay Ursenal Unit.

Sergt Major E Vincent, Ghisree Sanitarium.
Serg Instr J Dobson, G I P Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.
Sergt T Beecroft, Barrack Branch P W D.
Sergt F McCabe, Garrison Provost Sergt, Aden.

The gratuity is to be drawn and deposited as laid down in G.G.O. No 475 of 1877.

With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed :—

Khelat-i-Ghilzai Station order—Dated 15th June 1880, directing Lieut R C G Mayne (Offg Qrmr 29th N I), to act as Transport officer at that station, in addition to his own duties no transport officer being available, with effect from the 9th April 1880 (the date of departure of the Bengal troops).

The following orders are confirmed :—

2nd Regt Sind Horse—Regimental order dated 22nd June 1880 making the following appointments.

I Lieut E D N Smith, Sqdn Officer (Offg 2nd Sqdn Comdr) to officiate as Adjt in addition to his duties as Sqdn Officer, vice Lieut E N P Monteath, relieved of his duties as Adjt.

II Lieut E V P Monteath, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Comdr in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut Smith.

20 Regt N I—Regtl order, dated 9th July 1880, directing Lieut J F G Thatcher, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Comdr in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut Gordon relieved or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

Indian Medical Department—Surgn Major F R O'Kearney, to Bombay, from 17th Feb 1880 for five months on medical certificate.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent : EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI, Wine Merchant.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of the continually increasing sale of MR. MENZIES'S CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS TO DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERYONE.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK,)
BOMBAY.

OPTICIANS BY APPOINTMENT TO THE BOMBAY OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

REGISTERED PURCHASERS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all Ophthalmic Hospitals, and prescribed by all Surgeon Oculists. For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us, we have published a copy righted system of TEST TYPES for self-fitting, which we will forward FREE on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

GRANT—July 12th, at Kurrachee, Colin Colquhoun, infant son of Lieut Colonel and Mrs. Colquhoun Grant, aged 1 year and 7 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1880.

THE fact that some Arabs have attacked the river steamer Kalifa on the Tigris while proceeding from Bussorah to Bagdad, may mean that there is a general rising of the tribes, or simply that some ill-conditioned Sheikh imagined that he could make his fortune by the plunder of an English vessel. Rather more than two years ago the writer of this saw two Turkish gun boats lying off Ezra's Tomb in anticipation of an attack on one of the Turkish flotilla steamers, an Arab chief having casually mentioned that he wanted a steamer, but would not take one of the English boats. To keep his hand in he had seized half a dozen grain barges floating down with the stream from Bagdad, killed the unlucky boatmen, and looted the cargoes. The Wali of Bagdad sent down the gun boats to police the river near Ezra's Tomb, and it was understood that his Excellency passed the word to a friendly chief to lift the cattle and the camels of the pirate, who soon afterwards effected a strategic movement in the direction of the Persian frontier, whither it would have been contrary to usage to follow him. If this individual has returned from the Persian border land, the audacious attack upon the Kalifa may be accounted for. Why the British flag should be less respected by a bold Bedouin now than in 1878, it is hard to say. Has the substitution of a Liberal for a Conservative Ministry anything to do with it? The Comet with the British (Bagdad) Resident on board in passing up the river two years since found herself in the presence of two hostile tribes which were firing at each other across the river; but she was not molested in any way; both belligerents politely ceased firing until she passed and then resumed hostilities. Now there is apparently a change of feeling. The Arabs made a very determined attack on the Kalifa wounded the captain, and killed the quarter-master and an unfortunate passenger. The Kalifa apparently did not return the fire—these flotilla steamers, as a rule, are quite unarmed—and she no doubt owed her escape to steaming ahead, and the absence of any temporary sandbank which might have brought her up short and made her an easy prey to the robbers. Mr. Blunt will be sure to see in this adventure a new proof of the awakening of the national spirit amongst his Bedouin friends. The great Arab uprising, of which he is the prophet, is likely enough to assume this form in its earlier stages when it does take place. The children of Ishmail are quite certain that there is but one God, and that Mahomed is His Prophet, but they are even more firm in their certitude that when Hagar and her son were turned into the desert, God bestowed upon their descendants in fee simple not only all deserts in general, but everything that might at any future time be found thereon or within easy reach. Celestial justice, if we consider the thing rightly, must have made this gift in fee, for how otherwise could a desert be anything but a derisory inheritance? When the Arab helps himself to all the travellers' goods and chattels, leaving him scarce a pair of slippers to stand up in, he prefaces the operation by the remark that he fears God and means the traveller no harm. He simply takes his own, and leaves the traveller life and all its limitless possibilities. Calabrian, and even Greek brigands, are not always so considerate, it must be admitted. With life and a pair of slippers a man with a stout heart may go far. Still we may doubt whether a religious race with whom it is a theological dogma that it is their right, and indeed their duty, to help themselves to all property within reach of their very long spears would benefit mankind much if they were to be set free from the restraints, such as they are, which Turkish gun boats and block houses do impose over vast areas where no other restraints are possible. Mr. Blunt laments that the long shore populations, sparsely settled at intervals between Bagdad and Bussorah, are not permitted to make themselves happy by submitting to Bedouin rule. The Turkish pashas wickedly oppose that solution of the Arab problem. In our view the Turkish pashas are friends in disguise to the riverine population in question. The Bedouin would not leave standing a habitation built of anything more substantial than a mat or a goat skin if once his sway were acknowledged throughout that region. He would convert the whole country into pasture land in an amazingly short space of time. But then the Bedouin heikh is such a picturesque personage, and rides such a splendid steed, the like of which is not to be seen in any Turkish stable!

THE difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of recruits for the native army continues. Service in Afghanistan is not popular, and a larger supply of recruits has been lately required than is the case in ordinary years. Great efforts are being made to obtain a supply of physically qualified men to fill up the ranks. The district superintendents of police have been sent out into their districts and directed to obtain all the recruits they can. It is doubtful whether the employment of the district superintendents of police as recruiting officers, will, in the long run, add to the popularity of the service. It will be fortunate indeed if the evident eagerness of Government to obtain recruits does not diminish the number of applicants. At present several officers upon high pay are being specially employed upon recruiting duty, but the number of men they have succeeded in enlisting is very small. We are curious to learn, but probably shall not be vouchsafed the information, what the cost of each recruit enlisted by this special commission, as we may term it, has been to Government. In one district a field officer and a surgeon, both drawing extra staff pay, are at work. If men come in freely the services of these highly paid officers are not required. If, as we believe is the case, they are collected very slowly by ones and twos, it would appear that the cost of each recruit will be very great. It is worth consideration whether the expenditure of a smaller sum in bounties, through the village officers and the employment of ordinary recruiting parties would not have attracted more men. We hear, too, that the great majority of men offering do not come up to the standard of height and chest measurement; and that, moreover, a considerable proportion of the rejected men, although legally disqualified, are in reality physically admirably qualified for the roughest service. The minimum limit for height is five feet five inches. This at once excludes about four out of every five natives of this Presidency. The source from which recruits can be drawn is thus confined to about one-fifth of the individuals who would otherwise be willing to take service. It is worth consideration whether it would not be better to make a small reduction in the standard than to continue the present extraordinary efforts to obtain a sufficient supply of tall men. Until recently there has been no difficulty in obtaining as many recruits as were required. The finest men were naturally selected; and the result is that the standard of height has been fixed, at a limit which is a high one for this country. Many men hold that a man five feet four who is otherwise well made is in every respect equal in powers of endurance to the man a few inches higher. All sportsmen know that the native shikarries, who exhibit the greatest endurance, are generally small men. The capacity of the chest is a much more important indication of physical vigour than height. Still a reduction of the standard of height necessarily implies a corresponding reduction in the chest measurement required, for it would be absurd to expect small men to have as large bodies as tall men. The small man certainly possesses the positive advantage that he presents a smaller mark to an enemy's shot. The difference, though insignificant in an individual, would make a regular per centage difference in casualties amongst large bodies of men. The soldier has to carry a considerable weight, so that physical strength as well as endurance are to be looked for. Still, however, we doubt whether any real practical advantage is derived from the retention of the present high standard, and it certainly greatly increases the difficulty of obtaining recruits. Soldiers are wanted to make war, not to be looked at; and no practical advantage should be ignored for the sake of appearances. The present standard of the Bombay army would exclude from service some of the best troops in the world, such as the French Zouaves and the Ghoorkas of this country.

We doubt whether the highly paid recruiting officers are likely to be so successful in the long run, in getting men as the old fashioned recruiting parties who went about in districts in which the regiment was well known and induced men who had already connections and friends in their regiment to enlist. It is true native recruiting parties are still at work, but we hear that some of the native non-commissioned officers are too particular about the caste of the men they enlist. Imbued with the native prejudices about caste, and perhaps furnished with orders from their commanding officers not to enlist men of bad character, they sometimes decline to take "Ramoosies," on the ground of their being notoriously bad characters. Now the Ramoosie is the very man of all others it is most desirable to enlist. Without occupation or means of regular subsistence in his own village he easily reverts to the natural business of his forefathers, and becomes a professional thief. When, however, he is enlisted and subjected to regular discipline, he makes a very steady good soldier. Instances of these men having been rejected on account of their caste, have been brought to our notice. Recruiting parties should be ordered to choose these men, even in preference to Mahrattas and men of higher caste.

Should the recommendations of the Simla Army Commission be carried out that for the further Belgaum and Dharwar should be occupied by regiments of the Madras army, the Bombay army will lose one of its best recruiting grounds, the native State of "Sawunt Waree." The districts of Belgaum, Dharwar and North Canara will also cease to furnish men. Belgaum and Dharwar have always been very favourite stations with Bombay troops, and regiments once stationed in either place keep up a local connection with the Southern Mahratta Country, and obtain a constant supply of recruits therefrom. Should these places cease to be stations for the Bombay army, this connection will be severed, and men from those parts will not enlist in an army, knowing that they cannot pass any portion of their service in their own district, or even in their own country. The accommodation too, is most objectionable on other grounds. It is absurd that the civil administration of a district should be in the hands of one Government and the military control under another. It is particularly objectionable from the local peculiarities of the Southern Mahratta Country which is mixed up with numerous native States, all under the control of Bombay, and comprises districts which have often afforded trouble. The Madras Government might well nurse another Rumpa rebellion in the forests of North Canara. Old Bombay officers, who remember the days when Dharwar was occupied by Madras troops who marched up with their hordes of kith and kin, invariably bringing cholera with them, say that they would rather have no troops at all south of the Krishna, than bring the Madras forces with their lax discipline back again. The new railway from Goa to Hubli will be a line of considerable strategical importance. Its military control should certainly remain in the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

ABDUL RAHMAN AND THE BRITISH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 18.

Men coming from Charikar say that Abdul Rahman expresses himself anxious to come to a good settlement with the British. He will probably stay at Charikar a few days before coming to Kabul.

MUSA JAN IN A DIFFICULTY.

Musa Jan is in Kharwar, badly off for money. He has written to his mother in Kabul, asking aid. Hashim Khan and Abdulla are said to be on their way to join him.

TRADERS LEAVING KABUL.

All the Hindu traders are leaving Kabul for India. A large convoy has started, and another follows on Sunday with their goods and families.

A STEAMER ATTACKED BY PIRATES.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JULY 17.

The Euphrates Company's Steamer Kalifa, going from Basrah to Bagdad, was attacked by Arabs near Ezra's Tomb on the 8th. inst. A fire was kept up by the assailants for an hour and an attempt was made to board the steamer, but it failed. A quartermaster and one passenger were killed and the captain was wounded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE IRISH COMPENSATION BILL.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The House of Commons last night adopted the Ministerial amendment on the Irish Compensation (Tenants) Bill, that the landlord is not to be relieved from quoting compensation if he refuse the terms of the tenant without an offer of a reasonable alternative course.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S STATUE.

The House of Commons has agreed to the resolution of Mr. Brigge, against the erection of a statue of the Prince Imperial in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Gladstone opposed the resolution.

THE ALBANIANS AND MONTENEGRINS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 16.

Fighting between the Albanians and Montenegrin troops continues.

APPOINTMENT OF GERMANS IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 17.

Several Germans have been appointed to high administrative posts in Turkey.

SKIRMISH WITH THE TEKKE TURCOMANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 16.

General Skobeloff reports that the Russians have been engaged in a skirmish beyond Bami with the Tekke Turcomans, who fled after a stubborn fight.

THE GREEK FRONTIER.

ATHENS, JULY 17.

The Greek Government, in replying to the Collective Note of the European Conference, has accepted its decisions on the question of the demarcation of the frontier.

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

CAIRO, JULY 17.

The reported conclusion of a treaty of peace between Egypt and Abyssinia is denied.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 17.

The Anchor Line S. S. India arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

LISBON, JULY 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 15th inst.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	56,000	Bales.
Amount forwarded	12,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats.....	7,000	do.
Amount forwarded	2,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton	27,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats	6,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	717,000	do.
Do. do. Surats.....	104,000	do.
Do. do. Cotton in London.....	61,000	do.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings.....	6s. 1½d.
8½ lbs. do.	7s. 3d.
40's Mule Twist	0s. 10½d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	80½
4½ per cent. do.	87½
2 „ Consols for account.....	98½
5 „ French Rente, 1872.....	119½
Bar Silver	52½

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday made no alteration in the rates of interest or discount.

COLONEL SIR BAKER RUSSELL, K.C.M.G., C.B., who lately arrived from England, has assumed the command of his regiment, the 13th Hussars, at Lucknow.

MR. J. WHITMORE, at present officiating Judge of Midnapur, goes as Joint Magistrate to Saran, Mr. H. F. Mathews, from Saran, being transferred to Gaya.

IT is satisfactory to learn from Messrs. Thomas and Co.'s last fortnightly report that nearly all the tea districts are now getting seasonable manufacturing weather.

OUR Lahore contemporary has reason to believe that the 23rd Pioneers will be among the troops which are to return to India, *viâ* the Shatargardan. It is also reported that the regiment may very possibly be stationed at Meean Meer.

THE *Indian Railway Service Gazette* states that the Kandahar Railway works are being pushed on rapidly notwithstanding the difficulties of cutting through rock and tunnelling. The telegraph line of this railway has been successfully completed to Quetta, and telegraphic communication is opened.

IT is stated that news has been received from Mr. Ney Elias from Yarkand, saying that he had reached that place, and had been very civilly received by the Chinese. He has gone on to Kashgar. He had not, up to the 7th of June, reported any collision between the Chinese and the Russians?

A ROMAN-CATHOLIC paper thinks it not a little singular that the grand-daughters of both Lord Byron and Sir Walter Scott should have joined the Roman Catholic church. We (*Bombay Guardian*) do not think it very strange. We have long been of the opinion that Sir Walter Scott had much to do with the revived interest in the church of Rome that has been witnessed in the present generation, by the way in which Romanism is presented in his novels.

SAYS the *Bombay Guardian* :—We regret to learn that the Rev. T. K. Weatherhead of the C. M. S. is not to return to India this year, in consequence of the low state of the Society's funds. The same reason will operate, we suppose, to hinder the return of the Rev. Mr. Deimler. The Rev. Messrs. Inskip, Macdonald, Wood and many others who may belong to the "round the world for Jesus" party, have already left America, and we may expect presently to hear of their meetings in England.

A *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated Simla, the 12th July, notifies that Mr. Charles Umpherston Aitchison, LL.D., C.S.I., of the Bengal Civil Service, having been appointed by Her Majesty to be a Provisional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, and a vacancy having been caused in the said Council by the departure on leave of absence on medical certificate of the Hon'ble A. Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., Mr. Aitchison has this day taken his seat, under the usual salute, as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

THE early rice harvest has already commenced in some parts of Eastern Bengal, and on the whole the prospects of the crops thoughout the province are excellent, and the damage done by the late heavy rains and floods was confined to a comparatively small area. The reports for the week ended the 10th July tell us that more rain was still wanted in parts of Bankura, Midnapur, Gaya, Shahabad, Champaran, Maldah, and Singbhum. The prospects of the jute in the Rajshahai division and Chuttia Nagpur have improved.

Life says :—"A Paris contemporary announces the arrival in the gay city on Monday last of His Excellency the Marquis Tseng, from St. Petersburg. The Chinese Ambassador at any rate, with all his suite, was in London last Saturday, when I had the pleasure of a conversation with him, and gathered from him that he intends to go to St. Petersburg in about three weeks, and that he has great hopes of averting war between the Celestial Empire and the Russ. He also assured me that the late Chinese Ambassador at St. Petersburg will not only not be executed, but will receive a complete pardon."

LATE on Saturday last we (*Bombay Review*) heard of the death of Mr. Nowroji Hormusji Kabraji, father of the Editor of the Rast Goftar. The old gentleman was long connected with the Bombay Press. In the days of Dr. Buist, Mr. Nowroji *Gosettewala*, as he was called, was his right hand man, and the only one on the *Bombay Times* staff to decipher the excruciating cacography which made that eccentric gentleman a terror to all printers and compositors of the day. For several years Mr. Kabraji carried on the business with which he had identified himself, on his own account. But latterly he led a retired life. His extensive acquaintance and the general esteem in which he was held were testified to by the unusually large gathering of mourners at his funeral, Parsis of all ranks and professions being present.

THE Simla correspondent of the *Englishman* says that at the sale of Lord Lytton's stud the animals were, as everyone expected they would be, in excellent condition, and out of the 15 or 20 lots put up there were three or four really good ponies; but nobody expected prices would run so high. Lady Lytton's roan C. B. gelding Limpid, for instance, whose actual value could not have exceeded Rs. 250, was sold for Rs. 610, and would probably have gone for Rs. 1,000 had time been no object to the auctioneers. Then a good looking black pony "ridden by one of the Miss Lyttons" and dear at Rs. 250, went for Rs. 420. The natives, principally agents for Rajas, bid briskly and ran up the prices considerably.

THE writer of an article in the *Sunday Mirror* informs his readers that he "awoke after a long sleep and found himself in a quite new world. Upon every object was stamped the Lord's name. Then every piece of furniture in my room,—they too bear the inscription of God's name. The names of their earthly makers and manufacturers have been omitted, and instead of 'Lazarus & Co.' and 'T. E. Thompson & Co.' I found the words 'Made by the Lord of heaven and earth.' I took a glass of water to drink, and lo! the name of the Divine Maker was there. The cloth I wore showed the impression with blue ink of his great name. The pencil and the pen, the inkstand, the ink bottle, the paper, and the writing materials I used all unmistakably showed that their maker was not man but God. I felt I was sitting in a vast Cathedral." The friends of the contributor should carefully watch his proceedings, after this.

THE Bengal collection of industrial and art products which is about to be despatched, under the auspices of the local Government, to the Melbourne Exhibition, promises, considering the limited amount of the grant, to make a good show. Among the most noticeable articles are choice collections of ivory carvings from Murshidabad, and silver work from Kattak and Delhi; a handsome lot of gold jewellery, set with topazes, emeralds, and other precious stones; a varied assortment, including some exceptionally fine specimens of Dakka embroideries on silk and muslin; silk and tussur piece goods of many kinds, from different parts of Bengal; and a most interesting collection of mixed fabrics of silk and cotton, woven in coloured patterns, many of them of great beauty and richness, from Maldah; Rampore chaddars of various grades of fineness; pattoos with pashmina embroidery, and other woollen fabrics; Dakka muslins including some very fine specimens; net of different colours, richly embroidered with coloured silks, and with silver; carpets of jail manufacture, one of them a very large and rich specimen; Monghir straw and blackwood cabinet work; grass matting of sorts, and a representative collection of Kishnagar figures by the best artists. There are also some curious trifles in lac, and a very fine collection of the principal woods of Bengal, in blocks polished on one side.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that since the removal of the duty on their piece-goods, and the recent failure of some of the local mills, the old Hindoo gentlemen of Bombay, who were previously engaged in the cotton industry, are reported to have found a more attractive way of investing their capital. They now monopolise other sorts of commodities in other markets. It is said, among other things, that many of the venerable Hindoo gentlemen of Bombay have succeeded in buying up at fancy prices from Mhow and other places in Kattywar and Gujerat, girls of tender age for the purposes of marriage. The "home consumers" of the article are greatly frightened at this, and native journals are full of complaints on the point. The instances they mention are certainly very curious. Here is one :—A little girl who had been affianced to a suitor aged about 20, was the other day literally "knocked down" by her parents for a tempting bid to a decrepit old person from Bombay, in breach of an existing contract. Another poor girl of 14, who managed to catch a glimpse of the impatient bridegroom to whom she was sold by her parents, on finding that he was somewhat over three score, firmly refused to be married. She had, however, at last to yield to parental oppression and Brahminical devices. The native writers mentioned, think the marriage customs of Hindoos are tyrannical enough, without the unnatural trafficking which old Bombay capitalists and merciless Hindoo parents combine to establish.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* writes as follows with reference to the Mussoorie railway:—The railway, as at present proposed, would start either from the Deoband or Nagal Road Station on the main line, and passing through Roorkee, Hurdwar, and Dehra, to Rajpore, would traverse a distance of about seventy-five miles. It is decided that the line must pass Roorkee: but the exact line of country it is to traverse between the main line and Hurdwar has not yet been decided upon, and a special survey will be required before it can be ascertained whether Deoband or Nagal Road will be the best point of departure. If Government grants the use of the Solani aqueduct and the canal road, the railway would traverse that route between Roorkee and Hurdwar, and no bridge of any considerable size would have to be constructed. But if Government does not agree to this, a more direct route would be selected, shorter by about three and a half miles, and the saving effected by these three and a half miles of permanent way would pay for some of the extra bridging required. From Hurdwar the line would run up along the backbone of the Moti Char, which gives a beautifully easy gradient on which not even a culvert would have to be constructed. Passing along the Moti Char, Khausrao would be left to the north and the Soowa river would be struck almost opposite Doolewala, and the line would then run across to the Dehra and Hurdwar road. How it would be continued on thence to Rajpore would depend on the spot selected for the Dehra station.

THE *Bombay Review* is concerned at a case of literary larceny : "For a specimen of editing made easy one might refer to the *Times of India* of Tuesday and Wednesday last. Two of its leading articles on those days respectively are transferred *in toto* wholesale—except the opening passage, of which anon—from the paper recently read by Lord Stanley of Alderley before the East India Association. As to the passage in front of the first 'article,' which refers to the Canadian Supreme Court, that except by way of making some show of original writing, is superfluous, inasmuch as it only serves to keep up the misconception which uninformed readers derive from the inadequate title that Lord Stanley has affixed to his own paper. The Canadian Supreme Court bears no sort of affinity to the political tribunal proposed by Lord Stanley. Apart from that excrescence, the articles are nearly all 'transcripted' from his Lordship's essay, and with just such variations of the pronouns and tenses as might have been supplied by an intelligent compositor." Oh! scissors. The B. R. resumes :—"The (first) 'article' closes with a frank promise to 'reproduce' what "Lord Stanley narrates at considerable length," that is the 'recent case' of the Palitana Giras ias—its all an avowed quotation by his Lordship. Th en on the Wednesday the promise is redeemed. Another 'article' is produced which, opening with a couple of 'orginal' sentences, and discarding the interesting paragraph on Colonel Walkers's settlement of Kattiwar, proceeds to appropriate bodily (with the slightest possible variation) the rest of the essay—without even the poor homage of quotation marks, and without the advantage of proper division into paragraphs as in the original. Here may be remarked, in passing, that as we happen to have half a dozen copies of Lord Stanley's paper by us we can give one to any of our subscribers who may wish to see the text. Now, it is, of course, quite open to the conductors of any journal to occupy their leading columns with extracts—probably in many cases such pabulum would be preferred by readers to the 'original' matter provided—but this practice is, to say the least, unusual, and might, occasionally, be awkwardly misleading." No doubt; but then is it not nice to have one's leaders written by a Lord! Coriolanus lives upon lords.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE MAIL.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Bombay, 14th July 1880.

To the DIRECTOR GENERAL of the POST OFFICE of INDIA.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1790, of the 18th May last, also of your telegram of the 3rd June, requesting the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce on the question submitted in your letter No. 754, of the 28th April last, namely, how far a departure of the Overland Mail Steamer from Bombay at 10½ A.M. on Saturday would suit the convenience of the mercantile community.

To your telegram of the 3rd ultimo the Committee despatched a reply to the effect that the Chamber strongly advocated a Friday evening departure. They were unable to reply to your communication of the 28th April, pending the receipt of an answer from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, who had been requested to state whether there were any strong or insurmountable reasons why the mail should not leave Calcutta on Tuesday. Their reply having now been received, I append a copy of the correspondence between the two Chambers, from which it will be seen that the Bengal Chamber advance no strong arguments in favour of their contention beyond asserting that their objections to Tuesday are the same as those urged by the Bombay merchants against Monday.

Now the Bombay community objected to Monday as a mail-day because Sunday was interfered with in a way which was thought to be undesirable, and, moreover, Saturday being to a large extent a *dies non* in the home markets, only the telegraphed business of Friday could be referred to. There does not seem to be anything in the Bengal Chamber's letter to show that such objections can reasonably be advanced by the Calcutta community against a Tuesday departure of the mail.

The Bengal Chamber, however, complain that they are sacrificing their own convenience for the sake of the Bombay community by advocating an earlier closing and despatch of the mail from Calcutta on Wednesday evening. So great, indeed, do they consider the hardship of closing their mails three hours earlier, that the probable necessity of a special train being despatched from Calcutta at a later hour, to overtake the ordinary train, is indicated in their letter, while at the same time the Bombay community are not expected to suffer any inconvenience from a detention of their letters for 15 hours after the mails have been closed. As to the Calcutta mails being detained 7 or 8 hours in Bombay, the grievance is, the Committee think, imaginary. Some margin must always be left for accidental delays and also to get mails and passengers on board, and a not improbable result of the Bengal Chamber's proposal will be that in order to try and hurry forward their letters without any detention here, all the mails collected in Bombay may be delayed for several hours extra, waiting the arrival of the Calcutta train.

The Bengal Chamber, then, who are the only objectors to a Friday evening departure from Bombay, have advanced no reason or argument of any weight against the closing of the mails in Calcutta on Tuesday. It may be that Tuesday is not the most convenient day for Calcutta in every possible way, nevertheless it is the most suitable for every one else, and the measure of its inconvenience to Calcutta is very much less than the continuance of the present arrangement or the adoption of the proposed change would be for all others interested.

The Committee have now the honour to state that, in their opinion, similar objections to those which were raised by this Chamber to a midday departure on Saturday are applicable to a departure at 10½ A.M. These objections are as follows :—(1) If the views expressed by the Bengal Chamber in the 2nd paragraph of their letter, to the effect that "a Saturday morning departure of the steamer from Bombay would admit of a Friday evening closing there," were accepted and acted upon, it would be equivalent to a loss of 15 hours in the delivery of a large proportion of the mails in England; and (2) if the mails were closed at an early hour, great injustice would be done to those engaged in the export trade of this port, and their transactions would be seriously hampered.

With regard to the first of these reasons, I am directed to point out that if a Saturday morning departure from Bombay (which, it is said, "would practically have the effect of a Friday evening closing there") were decided on, the mercantile community in Bombay, after advocating and agitating for many years for an increased speed in the mail service, and just as Government, by paying a very high subsidy, had acceded to their wishes, would find the steamer unnecessarily detained after the closing of their mails on Friday evening, and thus the equivalent of 15 hours added to the length of the journey.

As to the effect of closing the mails in the early part of the day on the export trade, I am directed to submit that any early closing, such as at 2½ o'clock p.m., or at midday, or at 10½ A.M., would virtually amount to the loss of one day in the week to that section of the community. Merchants in the export trade could not do their business, go to the cotton market to buy their produce, and write their mail letters on Saturday. The cotton market does not open before 9 A.M., and it is impossible for merchants to make their contracts and get telegrams off before 2 in the afternoon, so that an early departure of the mail must prevent business being done on that day. By an early departure on Saturday, therefore, one day in the week would be thrown away. The Bombay community are in a very different position from that of Calcutta in their export trade. In Calcutta there is a large variety of articles of export, while in Bombay the export business is mainly confined to cotton, a trade for which Bombay merchants have to compete under great disadvantages. It is obvious that under such circumstances the Bombay trade could ill afford to sacrifice one day of the week in these times of keen competition. Another important consideration which the Committee desire to bring to your notice is that, when the mail leaves Bombay in the evening, merchants are able to get their bills of lading in time for the mail; this they could not do if the mail left at 10½ A.M., or at any other early hour of the day. If the mail steamer were to leave Bombay at 10½ A.M. the mails having been closed on Friday as suggested by the Bengal Chamber, many shipping documents practically ready for the mail could not be sent until the following week. A 10½ A.M. departure, necessitating the closing of the mails between 7 and 8 A.M., as suggested in your letter, would result in keeping the export offices open all night, and even then it would be impossible to obtain the bills of lading, &c. in the morning.

While the great export trade of this port would be subjected to these inconveniences by the adoption of either of the above suggestions, complaints that are constantly being received from London, and all other towns in the United Kingdom which have business relations with India and the East, of the inconvenience which is suffered under the present arrangement, would not be remedied. Many of those who bring forward these complaints are as much interested in the Calcutta as in the Bombay trade, and they are, we believe, unanimous in their demand that the mail steamer should leave Bombay on Friday evening all the year round. We believe that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is alone in objecting to an arrangement which would suit every other interest connected with the trade of India, both in this country and in the United Kingdom, while, apparently, they can advance no better reason for their objection, save a mere predilection for Wednesday, instead of Tuesday, as the day on which the mail should be closed in Calcutta.

The Committee desire also to submit for your consideration that if the departure were fixed at 10½ A.M. on Saturday it would entail great hardship on passengers, who would either have to arrive on Friday in Bombay, or hurry on board the steamer on Saturday morning at great inconvenience and during the hottest part of the day.

In conclusion, the Committee desire me to express their earnest hope that the facts herein set forth will receive your careful consideration, and that you will kindly do everything in your power to get the time for the departure of the Overland mails from Bombay altered to Friday evening all the year round.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

JAMES N. GRAHAM, Chairman.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Apollo Bunder, this evening.
Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th inst. :—Ash (-), from Reunion; Euphrates (-), Calcutta; Manilla (s), Genoa, on the 17th:—Socotra (s), from Bussorah; Lamperts (s), Kurrachee; North Riding, Hartlepool; Prince Oscar, North Shields.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 17th :—Umballa (s), to Kurrachee; Fearnought, Rangoon; Lord Nelson (s), Pondicherry; Olympia (s), Liverpool; Surat (s), Venice.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—A Mahomedan lad, named Mahomed Huzra, was on Saturday last sent to the Sassoon Reformatory by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for stealing a silver ornament, valued at Re. 1, from the person of a child, belonging to Rumma, woman.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 17th inst. :—Horses—5 lames, 1 broken knees; bullocks—6 lames, 13 sore necks and 2 emaciated; total number of cases 27; amount of fines Rs. 60-8.

BOMBAY CHURCH INSTITUTE.—A special general meeting of the above will be held at the Cathedral High School on Wednesday next the 21st, inst., at 5-30 p. m., to take into consideration the best way of putting into force the rules laid down for the working of the institute. All members are invited to attend.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at the Cowasjee Patel Tank Road on view of the body of Jumna, woman, who on the night previous committed suicide by jumping into the Cowasjee Patel Tank and drowning herself. Deceased is said to have been of unsound mind. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Luximon Bagoo *alias* Kusaa Suddoo was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession a *dhotur*, valued at Re. 1, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained and failing to account how he came possessed of the same. He being a reputed thief, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE.—An alarm of fire was raised on last Saturday forenoon at the third floor of a house situated in Goolalwady, occupied by a number of *Bunias*. It appears that a box containing a quantity of fireworks accidentally caught fire, and the mosquito curtains of a large bed were also ignited. The fire was extinguished before any serious damage was done.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting) :—

March	Follow on ..... J. Schmuck.
Overture	Mozart ..... Suppe.
Selection	Gwendolenne ..... Verdi.
Waltz	Eilsen Tanze ..... Bing'l.
Quadrille	La Pas de L'Industrie ..... Croise.
Galop	Auf Und Davon ..... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9 :—

March	Swarzenberg ..... Stasny.
Sinfonia di Krakamp	Messinesa.
Gute Nacht	Abt.
Waltz	Blatlicin ..... Faust.
Potpourri	Englisch ..... Lutta.
Quadrille	Fantasks ..... Kaulich.
Finafore	Su litan.
Waltz	Wine, Weib Und Gesang Strauss.
Preludio	A ricana ..... Meyerbeer.
Rosa Gallop	Gung'l.

ALLEGED THEFTS.—A woman, named Sai, residing at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, reported the theft of sundry gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 60, alleged to have been stolen from a box during her absence from home on Friday last.—Another woman, named Rahimutbai, residing on the first floor of a house situated in Cazee Syud Street, also reports theft of a silver anklet, valued at Rs. 3), alleged to have been stolen from a box which was forced open during her absence from home for a short time on Friday last.

THEFT IN THE HARBOUR.—Rowjee Bhagoojee, the tindal of a boat, and four other boatmen were on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a quantity of rice, valued at Rs. 10, the property of Ruttonjee Cursetjee. The theft was committed while the rice was being conveyed in the prisoners' boats. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonmen, and the others were fined Rs. 10 each or in default fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment. The first prisoner was also further convicted on a charge of offering an illegal gratification to police constable Krishna Gopal of a sum of Rs. 2 in respect to the above theft, in order to be liberated from his custody. He was further sentenced to a term of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE *Gujerat Mitra* of the 11th June, and its correspondent from Naosari, bitterly complain of the conduct of the Desai of Gundevi in insisting upon imposing that odious of all taxes—the poll-tax—on the poor fishermen of Billimora. So late as the year 1868, not only the *Mitra*, but also a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* at Billimora, had strongly animadverted on the iniquity of a measure which reflected the greatest discredit on the Government under whose auspices it was then being perpetrated. But now with Sir T. Madhavarao at the head of the Baroda State it is sincerely hoped that the complaint of this poverty-stricken people will not go unheeded, but the long-needed reforms will at once be introduced, thus doing away once for all with a reproach from which the present Gaekwar State cannot be free as long as it allows the abuse to remain extant.

BAZAAR GATE POLICE CHOWKEY.—A correspondent writes :—"I am surprised to find that—notwithstanding the resolutions both of the Municipal Corporation and Town Council to the effect that the petition of the residents of Bazaar Gate Street against the building of a police station at its entrance would be considered if the petitioners should point out another suitable site for such station and pay the expenses already incurred by the Municipality—the works of the building complained against are being vigorously carried out. When the above resolutions were passed it must have been intended that the works should be suspended until another site could be selected. But at the rate at which the work is now being done it is apprehended that the building will be very nearly completed before a choice is made of another locality. I conceive that the petitioners are only liable to pay the Municipality their expenses up till the date of the first resolution on the subject which was arrived at by the Town Council on the 2nd instant. I simply draw the attention of the Municipal authorities to this matter in order that any future misunderstanding with the petitioners may be avoided."

THE EXTENSIVE THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—The theft that was discovered to have been committed in the residence of Mr. Janardhun Wassoodew at Girgaum on Wednesday night last of gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 32,250, has been successfully traced, and nearly the whole of the property has been recovered. The matter was reported to Mr. Superintendent Smith on that night, and after making a personal enquiry into the matter his suspicions were aroused that the son-in-law of the complainant, named Nanabai Gunputrao, who had recently left for Indore, and his brother Ballajee Gunputrao, had jointly perpetrated the deed, he consequently deputed Mr. Inspector Millard to institute further enquiries giving him instructions how to act in the matter. Mr. Millard early on the following morning (Thursday) recovered ornaments to the value of Rs. 10,000 found to be pledged by Ballajee Gunputrao to a Marwarree who has his place of business at Agiary Lane, Kalbadevie. Subsequantly it was also discovered that Ballajee Gunputrao had pledged other ornaments to the extent of Rs. 6,000 to other Marwarrees, which ornaments had been since melted down and converted to other ornaments and had passed through the hands of several Marwarrees. On Friday last ornaments to the value of Rs. 13,000 by Mr. Millard in possession of a Marwarree at whose found Mandavie pledged by Nanabai Gunputrao, the son-in-law of the complainant. Another portion of the ornaments was found with a Marwaree on Friday last said to be given by Ballajee Gunputrao in order that it might be converted into ornaments of another description. Much credit is due to Mr. Superintendent Smith and Mr. Inspector Millard for the zeal and energy they have displayed in recovering nearly the whole of the stolen property within a very short time. There only remains now the arrest of Nanabai Gunputrao at Indore, against whom a magistrate's warrant has been issued, and probably after his arrest the whole matter will be brought to light.

MY breasts were lotion daily the allowance required to nurse my baby, who was falling away by the eye, and I found myself in the sad alternative either of weaning him at a season too dangerous for his health or to see him dwindling away from want of food. On this emergency I heard of *Dusart's Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime*, which I took. What was not my delight seeing in a short time my breasts restored to a plentiful source of nourishment, my infant improve in strength and health. I owe this public testimony to the inventor of this produce's medicine.
MRS. LOUNDES (Winchester.

CRICKET

AN ELEVEN OF THE GYMKHANA VS. A VOLUNTEER ELEVEN.

THIS was the first match played by the Gymkhana this season. Having won the toss the Gymkhana took first innings, scoring 101. W. E. Young played a good innings of 36. Campbell's 13 included a fair leg bit for 5. The Volunteers made a poor show at the wickets, McMeekin and Cassels only getting double figures. Moore and Read bowled well, the analysis being—Moore, 85 balls, 19 runs, 7 wickets; Read, 65 balls, 21 runs, 4 wickets. In their second innings the Gymkhana had lost 3 wickets for 27 runs. A. R. Young not out 18. A return match has been arranged for Wednesday next at two o'clock.

GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
W E Young, b Cassels	36		
A R Young, l b w, b Pearse	10	not out	18
T H Moore, run out	10		
R S Read, ct George, b Devlin	8	c George b Cassels	2
W Geddum, b Devlin	0	run out	2
R S Campbell, b Pearse	13		
G L O Davidson, l b w, b Cassels	5	c Wyer, b Cassels	5
B Gilse, ct Thomas, b Devlin	8		
W Lang, b Devlin	4		
A C Walker, not out	2		
Byes	11		
Leg Byes	1		
No balls	3		
	101		27

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

	1st Innings.	
McMeekin, hit wicket Moore	12	
W George, ct Walker, b Moore	0	
H Harrington, ct and bd Moore	6	
Neglie, ct Moore, b Read	5	
Booth, b Moore	0	
H Pearse, ct Read, b Moore	5	
W S Wyer, ct Walker, b Read	4	
N Devlin, l b w, b Read	2	
Cassels ct Young, b Read	12	
W S Wyer, ct Walker, b Read	0	
Thomas, b Moore	0	
E Walsh, not out	0	
Extras	1	
	47	

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

THE *Native Opinion* is very angry with "soft cushioned" editors who approve of the systematic re-afforesting of the ghats and other solitudes. Yet *Native Opinion* itself now admits that re-afforesting—in the abstract apparently—is good. "We are not opposed to forest conservancy. Re-afforestation is an excellent and very desirable object. Nobody is so insane as to object to denuded hill-sides and jungle-wastes being clothed with trees and shrubs. The cry, therefore, which the Native Press has, from time to time raised, is directed not against forest conservancy, but against the way in which it is being enforced. This the *Bombay Gazette* is pleased to call 'unthinking opposition.' But let us go to facts and see whether the undeserved epithet given by the *Gazette* to the writings of the Native Press is justified by them." The facts turn out to be one fact—that somebody in Thana wanted to cut down trees on which the Government had a claim, and that the Government refused to sell him its right so that he might cut them down—such is the boasted British justice, or, as our contemporary puts interrogatively, "is not this a mockery of private property?" The petitioner is a land-holder in Thana and he prayed the Collector to allow him to cut trees on his *Varkas* lands. He begins with stating that every tree and shrub growing on his land, for which he paid rent to Government and from which he derived no other profit, belonged to him; that the matter could be taken to the Civil Court and settled there, but as this required an expenditure of a great deal of time and money he (the petitioner) preferred to go to the Collector and to rely on his (the Collector's) sense of justice and fair play in dealing with the matter. The petitioner again repeats that every tree growing on his land belonged to him; he says that if the Government claimed a share in teak and sisu trees (which claim the petitioner does not admit) he would buy up the Government claim and be free from all future bother and official interference." If everyone having a survey number were allowed to cut down the trees thereon, what would become of the trees in a year or two? They would all disappear. "Let us see how the Collector has replied to the petitioner. His reply is short, but such as would put to shame any individual who had the least notion of private rights and private property. The Collector states in reply that the owner of a survey number can lay no claim to trees and shrubs in his land, and that an order has been sent to talookas which allow people to cut (excepting eight kinds) trees on their land for the purposes of agriculture and domestic use, but they should ask permission before they cut trees for these purposes. Is this not a mockery of private property? The Collector did not condescend to give any reply to the petitioner's proposal of buying up the so-called Government claim in teak and other trees; but he is simply told to go his own way and do as the Collector bids."

THE *Bombay Chronicle* is more sensible :—"Sir Richard Temple, by the efforts that he made and the means that he adopted for forest conservation in general and reclothing with trees the hill-sides in particular all over the Presidency, richly deserved the encomium which Lord Northbrook used to bestow on him as an able administrator of the very highest order. The measures suggested by and the rules made under the auspices of our late Governor for the purpose of restoring the forests of the State will always redound to his credit in spite of the petty quarrels that is now and then raised from official and non official quarters. The chief objection to the plans adopted by the Government of Sir Richard and now in force for Forest conservancy, particularly of the Hill-sides in this Presidency, would seem to arise from the want of due diligence on the part of some of the district officials about the speedy settling of private claims and devising of the means to mitigate, as much as it may lay with them, the sufferings of those who may have begun to experience difficulties in the way of earning their livelihood or carrying on certain profitable business through unlawful encroachments and mischievous or rather merciless destructions of all the forest trees and plants at one time past." That there may be instances of local hardship we have never denied; but the provisions of the Act if carried out will guard against this. The *Chronicle* adds :—"We would recommend the perusal of an able article which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* on Wednesday last. Such of our readers as take an intelligent interest in the development of the means for the maintenance and growth of the prosperity of the country would be repaid amply the trouble of a perusal of the same. It will, if doing no other good, at least serve to warn them of the mistake of being carried away by morbid sentimentalism on the score of poverty and want of better business in respect of those who hitherto used to earn their livelihood by callings which surely and rapidly denuded the hills and mountains of every kind of forest clothing, until some became and others were fast becoming barren rocks."

FORT POLICE COURT.—JULY 17.

(Before C. P. COOPER, Esq.)

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER.

SAMUEL ESSAJEE VS. VENAYEK CRUSTNARAO.

THE Court stated that it possessed the power of issuing a commission for the examination of witnesses at Aden. It can therefore dispose of the case itself without sending it to the Sessions. The hearing of the case was adjourned till Wednesday next at 2 p. m.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Surat, Captain W. B. Breeze, sailed on Saturday last for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr Robert Mathie, Lieut J C L Campbell, Lieutenant Ambureham, 60th Rifles, Mr and Miss Symonds and Dr Sculley.
For Brindisi—Mr F D'A Furcest and Mr Casser.
For Venice—Mr James Pugh and Mr L Schumacher.
For Suez—Surgeon Major O'Kearney.

MADRAS.

THE RUMPA REBELLION.—The monsoons having set in it is generally believed that the rebels will disperse and divert their attention to cultivation. Saman Dora is reported to be in a very unsettled state of mind, as he places little or no confidence in his followers, who are gradually deserting him. It may be remembered that in a recent issue we spoke of the rebels proceeding towards Bustar after killing an Inspector and six constables, and it was suggested at the time that the Maharajah of Jeypore should be put on the alert, so that the rebels might be cut off in crossing the river. This we are glad to learn was done it, and has resulted in the capture of a large number of rebels who were caught by the Bustar authorities while attempting to cross the river. Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Buck considered it advisable to abandon the police stations in Bajahmundry if they could not be guarded by a stronger force than at present to act on the offensive or defensive, as the burning down of the Parch station clearly went to show that had there been a larger constabulary force the rebels would certainly have been driven back, and the police exposed to less danger than they had been. The Inspector General of Police, on the other hand, deprecates the abandonment of any of the police stations. Government concur with the latter officer, and consider that the number suggested by Brigadier-General Buck is rather high, as twenty men for each police station is considered unnecessary, and therefore, think that ten men ought to suffice for

chund Sadashewjee, and R. M. Sayani, and that the Municipal Commissioner and the Consulting Engineer be invited to sat with the committee in the enquiry and report.

Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntok seconded the amendment.

Dr. Weir, acting Municipal Commissioner, then addressed the meeting at very great length. He said —I can scarcely criticize at any length the many facts laid before you by Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy in his interesting speech. However, I may place before the Corporation this fact, that the construction of the sludge pipe to Tulsi has not been overlooked. Tulsi possesses a sludge pipe. It is eighteen feet from the bottom of the lake, and it would, perhaps, have been more desirable if it had been at a greater depth. But it was originally determined that the Tulsi lake should be an independent source of water supply, and it was determined that the sludge pipe be built at a lower level than that which it now stands. I am unable to discuss at any more length Mr. Nusserwanji's speech. However, I no not suffer under that disadvantage in regard to my friend Mr. Nowrojee. I could have wished that my friend Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee had stated more definitely the grounds for dissatisfaction, with the Tulsi scheme, in the motion he has ably and eloquently placed before the Corporation. It appears to me that there are two issues before the Corporation round which this discussion should gravitate; and unless these issues are clearly put before you and distinctly kept in view, an intelligent conception and understanding of the Tulsi scheme and of the causes that led to the scarcity of Tulsi water are impossible. In the discussion we must not lose sight of the fundamental issues at stake in the consideration of details—no matter of how much immediate interest, yet but details—and of little value to the understanding of the great question before the Corporation which is, gentlemen, whether the Tulsi lake is of the capacity it was calculated to be. The two issues before the Corporation are, I submit, whether the Tulsi lake is of the area and storage capacity it was calculated to be; and 2ndly, the extent of loss by waste of Tulsi water and the causes of this waste. Before criticising categorically in detail the speech of Mr. Nowrojee, which I listened to with great interest, I would draw for the Corporation a short sketch of the history of the Tulsi scheme. There is an impression which undoubtedly prevails very generally that Mr. Walton is responsible for the Tulsi scheme. I think it is due to Mr. Walton, who has no opportunity of defending himself before this Corporation; in fact, it is the Municipal Commissioner's duty when projects, on which the reputation of any of the professional officers of the Corporation is at stake, are assailed, to explain clearly to the Corporation to what extent the officers, who are serving with him and whose professional character is challenged, and whose tongues are tied, are responsible, and to defend their professional honor as strictly and as resolutely as he would defend his own. I am sure this Corporation will be glad to hear that an officer who has served them so long as Mr. Walton is not responsible for the Tulsi scheme beyond ably and honestly carrying out the orders of the Municipal Commissioner and the decisions of the numerous committees who sat from time to time on the Tulsi scheme of water supply. Mr. Walton is not responsible for the Tulsi scheme. He is alone responsible for the great engineering works encircling the Tulsi valley, which are as strong a testimony to his engineering ability as the numerous works of adornment and beauty in this city, such as the Victoria Gardens are to his artistic skill and taste. It must be remembered that the Bench of Justices alone are responsible for the adoption of the Tulsi scheme as an independent source of water supply for Bombay. It will be also within the memory of many here present that the Justices, acting under the guidance of a well known and able engineer, decided to convert Tulsi from a mere ancillary supply into an independent one, and Mr. Walton was ordered by the Commissioner to report on the proposition of the Justices. This Mr. Walton did in 1872. Now, gentlemen, what did Mr. Walton recommend? He recommended, and I will read his own words. They are:—"In considering the third point, namely, Tulsi, as an independent supply to Bombay, I think very little discussion is necessary to convince any one that Tulsi can never hold such a position. We have only to remember that the utmost it could give per head per diem would be about 4 gallons, and then to compare that with our present supply of 12 gallons from Vehar, we see at once that such a state of things would never satisfy a population such as that of Bombay." Some at this meeting to-day were probably present at a meeting of the Justices, and will remember that this opinion which I have read to you of Mr. Walton's, met with so much opposition that it was seriously considered whether a vote of censure should not be passed on Mr. Walton for not agreeing to adopting the proposition of the Bench without dissent. Mr. Nowrojee's statement is, I fear, somewhat misleading in so far as it would persuade us to believe that the works, as originally designed, have exceeded the estimate amount. It must be remembered that the excess, for which sums have been appropriated from the surface drainage loan, is solely due to works and items not included in the original estimates. Thus in the original estimate no allowance was made for payment of compensation for land, as the engineer could form no estimate of what it would be. This item alone amounted to Rs. 2,22,360. Then again it was not contemplated to construct the reservoir so to provide filter beds which will cost at least 3½ lacs. The estimated cost of the completion of the water works was Rs. 36,31,000. When submitting this to Government, Mr. Pedder docked the Rs. 31,000 in order to bring the amount to round numbers, and he also by an oversight inserted the wrong amount for the Vehar Outlet Works. They were sanctioned at Rs. 2,90,000 and only entered in the loan at Rs. 2,18,000. Thus the amount asked for the completion of the water works was more than one lac of rupees below the estimated cost. On the works, as originally designed, a very considerable saving was effected, and the excess now is due, as I have already pointed out, to items and new works for which the loan was not intended to provide. The non-completion of the reservoir on Malabar Hill, which is the only part of the Tulsi scheme remaining to complete, is due to the delay and hesitation in coming to a decision as to whether the reservoir is to be roofed or whether filter beds are to be added to it. The original contract has been completed with the exception of the floor and the painting of the walls. This the contractor was quite ready to complete as far back as April last year, but it was thought better to await the decision of the Town Council as to the ultimate arrangement of the reservoir before putting down the floor, &c. As regards the surface drainage scheme, this measure has been stopped for the most obvious economic reasons. When this scheme of surface drainage was devised, the drainage scheme was only in its first stage of discussion, but when it was decided to adopt a drainage scheme it became evident that the large and expensive storm water sewers, which the surface drainage scheme included, would be no longer necessary. Then, again, the filling of the flats with kutchra has proved itself so successful that it is only a matter of a few years when the level of the flats will be above that of the roads, when drainage by gravitation will be possible and underground water channels and extra flood gates will not be necessary. In the face of these facts, it would have been an inexcusable waste of public money to have continued an outlay on the surface drainage work. It will thus be seen, gentlemen, that both the works to which Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee refers, are at present incomplete in consequence of the very best reasons for their being so. It is important to observe that the service reservoir is incomplete, and it cannot be expected that the conditions of distribution which depend upon it, can be attained until it is completed. For the greater portion of the time to which Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee refers, the conditions with regard to the Tulsi supply were more than fulfilled. The top storeys in the Fort as well as Colaba were amply supplied; but the rate of consumption was so alarmingly above the apportioned rate which the lake was designed to deliver, that steps had to be taken to reduce it, and that could only be done by the introduction of an intermittent service. If the system of waste prevention had been put in force when attention was first drawn to it, in the Executive Engineer's report on the Bhundarwada scheme, dated 28th July 1879, there cannot be a doubt that all the premises made with reference to Tulsi would have been fulfilled. The reason for the disappointment in regard to the Tulsi supply is clear, the quantity daily drawn off was above that which it should have been, and consequently the intermittent system had to be introduced, or the lake would have run dry. After citing several extracts from Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee's speech and criticising at very great length each of them, which extracts and criticisms we are reluctantly compelled by pressure upon our space to omit, Dr. Weir remarked:—After such remarks from the Executive Engineer on Special Duty it cannot with justice be advanced that he has come forward to admit the failure of the Lake or to recommend any increase to its storage capacity. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee complains that the Executive Engineer on Special Duty only incidentally referred to the wastage of water from the Tulsi supply. Now it will be seen by a reference to his report on the Bhundarwada Reservoir, dated 28th of June last year (1879), that he laid the greatest stress upon this point. Mr. Walton said:—"As a further example, I will quote the result of recent investigations into the quantity drawn off from the Tulsi Reservoir. After deducting one-fourth of the whole amount drawn from the lake, to allow for bursts, &c., in the main since the date of opening, it is found that the delivery has been no less than 38 gallons per head per diem. Do the people get all this? Certainly not; they could not use it if they did, and they never store up water in their houses. Then where does it go? The greater portion goes to waste, and unless some system of complete, perfect, and strict control is at once exercised on the Tulsi supplied portion of the town, the complaints from thence in the hot season may be as loud as those from the Vehar supplied districts." Further on Mr. Walton said:—"I am, however, impressed with the conviction that the first duty which the Corporation has to do as water suppliers is to take steps, and those as early as possible, to secure themselves from the immense waste which everyone is aware now obtains. I do not intend to lengthen this paper by a detailed account of the course I would propose to adopt for the prevention of waste, but I shall be prepared to do so, when called upon. I think, however, that I have clearly shown that by strict regulations respecting house fittings and frequent household inspection an enormous saving of water will be effected, and at the same time the population rendered contented with a supply sufficient to satisfy all their wants." Then, again, in the concluding para. of this report, he not only alludes to the waste, but recommends a searching investigation into the subject, and the adoption of the system which proved itself so efficacious at Liverpool. Mr. Walton has on nine different occasions called attention to the great waste and excessive draw off going on in the Tulsi supply, besides numerous weekly reports on the subject. Mr. Walton also asked, and I think Mr. Nowrojee will be glad to hear it, for a committee to be formed to consider the best steps to be taken for the prevention of waste. In doing justice to the ratepayers, we must not do an injustice to the municipal officers. The ratepayers have a right to claim the protection of the Corporation, and to demand that their interests shall be protected, but the municipal officers—who carry out the instructions and enforce the wishes of the Corporation—have also an equally clear right to claim the protection and support—the loyal support—of the Corporation in the strict performance of their unpopular duties. There is one point in regard to the impurity of the Tulsi water during the past year which is deserving of notice. It is in my opinion a very important one, and I would ask your particular attention to it. When the water from Tulsi was first turned on to Bombay on the 15th March 1879, it was immediately discovered to be of an impure quality, but as the pipes were new, the discolouration was believed to be due to the pipes. The level of the lake then was at 439 in datum. Until the lake overflowed the water did not improve in quality, and then a sudden improvement was observed, and the water remained pure till the level of 422 was reached about the middle of April this year, and then the water again became impure. It is therefore clear that this year we have obtained 17 feet more clear water than in 1879. The prospects of the lake are therefore good as a source of pure water supply. Mr. Walton proposed some time ago a committee to draw up a scheme and rules for the prevention of waste of Tulsi water. The appointment of a committee now can be of no practical benefit; the Tulsi scheme has not been completed, the committee cannot give an opinion on the scheme that has not been completed. When the scheme has been completed the Municipal Commissioner will be the first, should any necessity arise, to ask for the appointment of a committee—a committee of experts.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee next addressed the meeting. He said:—The thanks of the Corporation and the citizens of Bombay were due to Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee for the able manner in which he had treated the subject of the insufficient water supply. As one so long connected with the Corporation, he, Mr. Dosabhoy, was always met with complaints wherever he went about the scanty supply of water, and was asked what they were going to do to remedy the growing evil. He assured the people that not only the Town Council and the Corporation, but the municipal officers themselves were alive to the necessity that existed for improving the water supply. It had been said that a very large quantity of water was daily wasted owing to lose taps and defects in the pipe. That was the excuse offered by the municipal officers for the water going so low in the Tulsi Lake. Whether such was really the case or not would be ascertained by the steps the Town Council had already taken in the matter. An additional establishment had been sanctioned to put the question of leakage beyond doubt. For his part Mr. Dosabhoy would say that though a considerable quantity of water might have been wasted in the manner supposed by the municipal officers, he did not think the Corporation should lose sight of the fact that when the Tulsi Lake scheme was sanctioned, there were many in this city who doubted that that scheme would place the question of our water supply on an entirely satisfactory basis. Dr. Weir had just stated that Mr. Walton was opposed to the Tulsi scheme, and that he merely carried out the decree of the Bench of Justices. In that statement the Commissioner was mistaken. The Bench of Justices had nothing to do with the Tulsi scheme as now carried out. What the Bench did was, at the expense of some four lakhs, to secure at Tulsi additional gathering ground for the Vehar lake and to make some other addition and alteration. For that project and for their having tumbled upon Tulsi, they had to thank Dr. Blaney and Mr. Bapty. The present scheme was sanctioned by the Municipal Corporation itself. Strong doubts as to the capacity of the Tulsi Lake for putting their water supply on a satisfactory footing had been expressed by Mr. Arthur Crawford, the best abused Commissioner, though he had effected the greatest good to the city.

Dr. Blayney.—Mr. Crawford himself asked me to bring the Tulsi project before the Bench.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.—That might have been the case. The Tulsi project, as sanctioned by the Bench, was different from the one they had carried out. When Mr. Crawford did object, and very strongly too, was, he dared say, remembered by all. Mr. Crawford, as he humourously remarked at the time, went into a fit of severe indigestion at the scheme and Mr. Walton then prescribed for Mr. Crawford a dose of castor oil. He would, however, say nothing further about that discussion, but Mr. Crawford distinctly stated that the "Tulsi tea-cup" would give about half what Bombay should have, and the experience of all towns of similar magnitude in Europe and of Madras and Calcutta would bear him out. Then, again, Mr. Scoble's committee had reported strongly against the Tulsi scheme. They said that "while it is the opinion of the commission that, by greater economy of distribution, and the addition of the Tulsi water, much will be done to alleviate the evils of the present scanty water supply of Bombay, it is no less their conviction that no time should be lost in securing a full and permanently reliable supply of water to the town. Even with the addition of Tulsi, the supply from Vehar will be sufficient only for an intermittent service, a *minimum* supply for domestic uses, and an unreliable supply in case of fires. The recommendations of the commission, therefore, so far as they have gone, point only to temporary measures of relief. A continuous service, at full pressure, is what is required for Bombay, and Bombay should be satisfied with nothing less." Now what he (Mr. Dosabhoy) wished to say was that, should the municipal officers find after the enquiries that were now being made as to wastage, &c., that the lake itself did not afford the supply which was necessary for the want of Bombay, they should in a frank and straightforward manner say so. Water was the first necessity of life, and instead of complaining from year to year they should spend some lakhs of rupees more, and at once go to Tansa or Shewla, or Ewoor. If that was necessary they should stop the drainage scheme after the first part which was now in hand was completed and rest there, and at once take up the subject of the water supply. He hoped for the sake of their coffers that his worst expectations would be belied, but he had no doubt that it would be the wisest policy to look at the evil boldly in the face. At present he would vote for Mr. Nowrojee's proposition, it would be time enough when the municipal officers' report had been received to think of appointing a committee or taking some other steps in the way proposed by Dr. Cowasjee.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy said that he had been thinking over the original notice of motion of Mr. Nowrojee; but it seemed that it would lead to no practical result. He said that the Municipal Commissioner and all were alive to the fact of the evil. He might, therefore, suggest that Mr. Nowrojee should add some such words to his resolution as might lead to something practical; because so far as the proposal went, it only embodied a request which would end in nothing.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said he had no objection to amend his motion as suggested.

Mr. Jamsetjee P. Kapadia said that, after spending the large sum of fifty lakhs of rupees, they were still on the horns of a dilemma regarding their water supply and a proper distribution of water. Since the begining of the summer to the end of the last month, a cry for wholesome water was universal in Bombay. Though Mr. Nowrojee was rather late in the day with his proposition, still it was better late than never. There were many other schemes proposed before the Tulsi scheme was adopted. From the failure of the Tulsi works, it appeared to Mr. Kapadia that the proposal of Mr. Arthur Crawford had much better been carried out. No doubt, it involved an expenditure of eighty lakhs, but they might well have afforded the sum, since they had spent about fifty lakhs upon the Tulsi works without deriving any great good. Tulsi had really proved not only a tea-pot, but it had turned out to be a coffee-pot. (Laughter.) Mr. Kapadia agreed with Dr. Cowasjee that a committee ought to be appointed to inquire into the matter. But he thought that it ought not to consist of members of the Corporation who knew nothing about engineering points. It ought to be a committee of experts. Since the last few months they got no water at all; then how could they have wasted it as Dr. Blaney said? There was no water to waste. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, he remarked that Dr. Blaney would have done much better, if he had given attention to this important subject, instead of taxing his brain over the subject of mortality in Camatecpoora. (Laughter and applause.)

Dr. Blaney thought that Mr. Kapadia could not know, nor was it within his ken, to what subjects he (Dr. Blaney), in his capacity as chairman of the Town Council, had been giving his attention.

Mr. Gostling said that he thought that Mr. Nowrojee's proposal at the present time was premature, simply because the water works could not be regarded as complete until the reservoir was completed; or he would rather say, until water was let into the reservoir. Until that was done, he did not think that the question could properly be considered, whether the Executive Engineer in charge was to blame or not. The one point—and a very good point it was though he had formerly opposed it on financial grounds rather than on any other—was that the reservoir which brought the water into town directly might be shut out in case of any emergency. But the reservoir had not been completed, simply because the Engineer was not allowed to do so. There was the question of roofing it, but they had not yet settled the design or sanctioned the money for the purpose. Then there was the question of the filter beds, which entailed upon them work which could not be carried out in one or two months, but which would take a long time. Till all these things were done, and the water was let into the reservoir, he (Mr. Gostling) thought that the discussion was premature. He thought it was better to let the question of the roof and filter beds alone for the present, and to get water into the reservoir as soon as possible, now that the monsoon was on. The whole question hinged upon this. During the last few months they had had an enormous pressure from the Tulsi Lake, as much as 350 feet, while the pressure from the reservoir would be not more than 150 feet—that is, it would be reduced by more than one-half. When the water was once admitted into the reservoir, it would be more under control, and there would not be an enormous waste through the pipes. There was no doubt that the water had gone into the town, and that they had used it some way or other; and when the lake ran dry they got the dirty water complained of. It was well-known that so long as water was drawn from a high level, it could be had pure, the daily heat purifying it; but when they got to the bottom of any cistern or artificial lake, all sorts of filth and impurities must remain mixed with the water, and it was impurities arising from this cause that they had been suffering from. Under these circumstances they were not at present in a position to speak definitely and decisively as to whether there were any faults in the system or not. If the waste should go on even after the completion of all the Tulsi works, then it would be time for the subject should be brought forward prominently.

Mr. Grattan Geary said that, as the proposer of the motion was disposed to accept advice, he was emboldened to suggest that the insertion of two or three words in the first line of the resolution would make it accord better with the facts. He would suggest that after the words, "the failure of the works for providing Tulsi water" should be inserted the words, "in their present incomplete state." As the resolution stood at present, it assumed what was not the fact, that all the works in regard to Tulsi were complete, and that, notwithstanding, there had been a failure of the water supply. But as everybody knew, they were by no means complete. Mr. Gostling had just alluded to the fact that an essential portion of those works, the reservoir, had not been utilized at all, and it was owing, largely, at all events to that fact that the water ran to waste. Coming direct from the high level of Tulsi, instead of the intermediate and lower level of the reservoir, the enormous pressure burst the pipes and caused the waste which was the cause of all the mischief. Mr. Geary thought that there could be no question whatever that the first cause of the failure of the supply from the Tulsi during the hot weather was that an enormous quantity had been drawn off in the early part of the season, and thus little or none was left for use later on. Previous to the failure while the high pressure was on, and the water was in full flow, the public of certain districts of Bombay had an abundance, and even a super-abundance, of Tulsi water. It should also be borne in mind that during a portion of the year, though the Tulsi supply failed them, yet for a much longer portion of the year the Vehar supply, which would otherwise have gone to supply the Fort and Colaba and Malabar Hill, was distributed throughout the remaining quarters of the town, and greatly increased the available supply there. Therefore, even as matters stood, the inhabitants were very considerably benefitted by the Tulsi supply. There could be no reasonable doubt, at least he (Mr. Geary) earnestly hoped, that when the reservoir was utilised and when the enormous pressure which now burst the pipes was lessened, they should have less waste and the supply from Tulsi would last out the year. If the means suggested by the Municipal Commissioner to prevent waste were taken they would get over the difficulty of the insufficient supply. (Hear, hear.) But he was not quite so sure that the impurity of the water would be wholly got over by the fact that they would in future take the water from the higher level of the lake, instead of the lower, because he was given to understand that on the adjacent ground, which did not belong to the Corporation, existed sources of impurity in the shape of decaying vegetable matter, cattle put out to graze and the drainage of one or two small hamlets in the neighbourhood. The Corporation, Mr. Geary said, would do well to get rid of these sources of pollution. He believed negotiations were on foot so as to get rid of the evils to which he was alluding. But owing to some difference between the parties in the bargaining that was going on, nothing definite had yet been done. But if it were true that the lake was the drainage ground for a couple of hamlets, and that cattle were brought in large numbers to graze upon the slopes immediately overhanging the lake, they ought to take steps to deal with the evil so as to ensure the purity of the water. He threw that out as a suggestion. He has heard nothing about the condition of the gathering ground during the course of the debate from either side. But he thought that point ought not to be overlooked. (Hear, hear.) His principal object in speaking was to point out that the resolution, as it stood, assumed what was not the fact that the works had failed after having been completed, but as a matter of fact, they were not as yet completed, and that was the real source of failure of the Tulsi supply during the hot weather. (Hear, hear.)

The chairman.—Unless any member has any remarks to make, I will ask Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee to reply.

Dr. Blaney said that he had one or two words to say with reference to a personal allusion to himself. So much had been said upon this question—a question the further they went into, the more the members of the Corporation must perceive the very great difficulties in regard to it,—that he thought those who said the least upon the subject were those who understood it most. He did not wish to take any credit to himself for either the execution or the failure of the Tulsi works. The blame which Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee chose to lay upon him he must quietly accept. He, for one, had never in public or in private said one word with reference to any trouble or expense he incurred in bringing forward the Tulsi project. If he did anything then he did it, as he trusted he had always done, as a faithful and an honest member of the Corporation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dosabhoy.—Oh yes, no one doubts it. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Blaney said with reference to the offensive remark made by Mr. Kapadia, that he was astonished the chairman did not use his authority upon the occasion by calling Mr. Kapadia to order. For he (Mr. Kapadia) was making a statement, namely, that if he, as chairman of the Town Council, had done his duty instead of meddling with the subject of the Camateepoora mortality, he would have been better employed. He was making his remarks with reference to what he did in his capacity as chairman of the Town Council before all his colleagues; and he left it to them to say whether, as chairman, he had failed in any way in doing his utmost to bring forward, and to strive for, and adopt measures to prevent the waste, and to keep the water supply as pure as possible. He would say that the statement made by the gentleman was base, was unmerited, and unfounded; and until he (Mr. Kapadia) had satisfied himself of the grave charge of neglect of duty that he had levelled at him, he ought not to have made it. He therefore called upon Mr. Kapadia in honesty and in fair dealing, and as a member of the Corporation, to stand up and make an apology which was due to him.

The chairman said that unless he had misunderstood the remarks of Mr. Kapadia, some of which were not very pertinent, there was no base remark made by him.

Dr. Blaney replied that it happened that, when we are personally involved in any matter, we feel more acutely than others. He said that he might be wrong; he might be going too far; he hoped that he might; but it was his impression, and a correct one too, that a base charge was levelled at him, that he, as chairman of the Town Council, had failed in his duty.

Mr. Kapadia.—I never said that you had failed as chairman of the Town Council! (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Blaney continued to remark that the proof was at hand in the words that he would have been better employed in attending to the subject under discussion than with the Camateepoora mortality. If they were to examine the chain of ideas, to see the connection between the premises and the conclusion, they would see that his views of the remark of Mr. Kapadia was correct. With reference to the mortality of Camateepoora he said that it was one hope of his time to be had given to the consideration of the Health Officer's remarks upon the subject. He knew a great deal about the question, and therefore it cost him little trouble. But if in making those remarks he had offended in any way, if he had involved himself in that which did not concern him, which did not concern the poor dying inhabitants of Camateepoora, or which did not concern the Corporation and the Town Council, if he had done this, then he would beg to be pardoned. (Cries of "no, no," and cheers.)

The chairman.—I think that unless the sense of the Corporation is against the view which I take, I did not understand Mr. Kapadia to say anything seriously against Dr. Blaney. I understood it as what is commonly called "chaff." If he had stated anything touching the character or good faith of a member of the Corporation, I think it would have been either my duty to check him, or the duty of the Corporation to call him to account. (Hear, hear.)

THE RULE REGARDING WRITTEN SPEECHES.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee proceeded to read a written reply to the debate upon his motion, when

Mr. Grattan Geary said—I rise to a point of order. My objection is that Mr. Nowrojee is replying to his own speech made on the last occasion. (Laughter). That is the only part of the debate to which it can be a reply, namely, that which he is supplement to his first speech, because it is impossible to have prepared that speech yesterday or the day before in anticipation of the speeches made to-day. None of the speeches were delivered when he wrote this reply prophetically (Hear, hear).

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.—I took the trouble of enquiring of the Municipal Commissioner the principal points which it was his intention to urge in reply to my speech and observations; and with the aid of that I have committed my observations to writing. Moreover, I submit that I am perfectly in order to make any statements I think proper and desirable in reply to what has been urged by the Municipal Commissioner, and also in further strengthening the case which I submitted to the Corporation on the last occasion.

Mr. Geary said that they had a rule that written speeches were not to be heard until express permission was obtained. He thought that if ever there was a case in which that express permission ought to be withheld, it was this; because the written document before them professed to be a reply to that day's debate,—a reply which was written before the debate took place. (A laugh and applause.) The gentleman was simply supplementing the long speech made on the former occasion. He (Mr. Nowrojee) stated that he had enquired and heard with more or less accuracy what points the Municipal Commissioner intended to deal with and that he wrote something out thereupon. But that could not be held a reply to the debate; and he (Mr. Geary) therefore submitted that it was proper that they should refuse in the particular case to depart from the rule that written speeches were not to be made. It was a matter for the chairman to decide.

The Chairman thought that his reply to Mr. Geary must be in the affirmative. But he was sorry the objection against the reading of written speeches was not made at an earlier time. There were several long written speeches, the Municipal Commissioner setting them the example. If Mr. Nowrojee had a written reply to the debate of the day, he thought he was not in order.

Mr. Geary.—I think it will greatly simplify matters and abridge the sittings if these gentlemen were to exchange their written documents among themselves, and then hand them to the Reporters. (Laughter.)

The Chairman.—I must say that the suggestion is one that might sometimes be followed with advantage. (Hear, hear and laughter).

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said others had been allowed to make written speeches, and he saw no reason why he should be prohibited from doing the same. A professor of the University had read a speech and Mr. Geary did not object. But he objects now to my reading a speech.

The Chairman.—I understand Mr. Geary to object to this particular speech being read because it cannot be a reply to the debate. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee thought there ought to be no objection to his taking a usual course. But if the Corporation thought otherwise, he was ready to go on with his speech *extempore*.

The chairman remarked that Mr. Nowrojee was certainly able to make a speech without writing one.

THE DEBATE CONTINUED.

Mr. Nowrojee took the hint and made some remarks in reply to the debate, saying that he had established the main points of his first speech. He gave a practical turn to his motion by adding at the end of it the words—"and report to the Corporation the result of the steps so taken."

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee hereupon withdrew his amendment with the permission of the meeting obtained through the chairman.

Mr. Jamsetjee, in rising to propose an amendment to Mr. Nowrojee's motion, said that he had tried in vain to bring himself to accept Mr. Nowrojee's resolution. He deprecated members rushing into opinions regarding engineering matters. The waste of Tulsi water arose from various causes, and he knew instances in which there was very large waste. That being so, he thought that the matter was best in the hands of the executive at present. He proposed that the consideration of the subject of the inadequate supply of Tulsi water be deferred until the Tulsi Water Works, including the Malabar Hill Reservoir, are completed; and that in the meantime the Commissioner and the Council be asked to proceed with all necessary means for the prevention of the waste of Tulsi water.

Mr. Gostling seconded the amendment.

The chairman said he must protest against the vigorous attack that had been made upon Tulsi. Whether it be a tea-cup or a coffee-cup, (a laugh) it has had its use. He thought they had been erring on both sides. No doubt the supply had failed, and the water was stinking; but it was a matter which the Commissioner himself would have brought before the Corporation. He (the chairman) thought that a great deal more had been made of the subject than appeared to be necessary at this stage. At the same time there was no doubt that Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee had brought a most important matter before the Corporation.

On a division, Mr. Jacomb's amendment was lost; and Mr. Nowrojee's proposition was carried by a majority of two votes in the following amended form:—That the Corporation, having reason to be dissatisfied with the failure of the works for providing Tulsi water to the western portion of the city of Bombay, request the Acting Municipal Commissioner and the Town Council to adopt immediate and effective measures for ensuring a constant and adequate supply of wholesome water to the inhabitants; and to report to the Corporation the result of the steps so taken."

The Corporation then adjourned until Friday next.

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